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GREAT BRITAIN TO ERECT BIG POWER STATIONS

Cheap Electricity Is to Be Developed for Industrial and Domestic Uses

ELECTRIC CURRENT TO BE STANDARDIZED

Stanley Baldwin Gives Particulars at Birmingham of Far-Reaching Scheme

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Great Britain is to make a determined effort to overtake the United States in the matter of developing cheap electricity for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes. The British Government's scheme for this purpose has long been under discussion and its nature is now fully disclosed. Speaking at Birmingham last night Mr. Baldwin gave particulars which show that it is to be even more far-reaching than was anticipated. A national board of experts is to be appointed with wide powers to construct central power stations, also to own the main transmission cables and to compel existing electricity companies to link up. The generating stations now numbering 584 throughout Great Britain are to be reduced to 60 by eliminating all which are small and inefficient.

Board to Raise Own Capital

For this purpose the standardization of current is to be carried out by the board at a cost of £10,000,000. The board is to raise its own capital, backed by Government credit. Any profits it makes will be distributed among electricity purchasers.

It is to begin with the main industrial area included within a circle drawn through London, Bristol, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. Here a closely intersecting network of main cables will be established, carrying standardized current to supply all the cities, towns, and villages and, as far as possible, also the farms.

The Dundee Waterworks Company of the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, in the Daily Mail, says it means cheap electricity for every home at a much nearer rate than most people imagine, and it developed wisely. It will make Great Britain again the greatest industrial nation in the world.

Comments Are Cautionous

Other comments are more cautious. The Times says that although Mr. Baldwin does not put forward the scheme as a salvation for the country or industry, yet the Government has the right to expect it to be of material assistance to both.

The Manchester Guardian criticizes it as unfair to the small existing electricity stations if it succeeds in squeezing them out, and unfair to the consumer if it fails to do so.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the Westminster Gazette, indeed, finds it so good that he recognizes it as borrowed from his own party's proposals.

The Government, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, intends to introduce legislation when Parliament reassembles to give it effect. Such legislation will be pushed through rapidly, but will be given prolonged consideration in the committee stage to enable all vested interests to present their views.

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Remains as Chancellor



DR. RUDOLF RAMEK After Resignation of the Entire Cabinet, Foreign Minister Carries on With Little Change in System.

RAMEK CABINET IS REORGANIZED

Chancellor Continues in Office—Few Changes Are Made in the Ministry

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—A partial reorganization of the Austrian Cabinet has taken place, the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Rudolf Ramek, after the resignation of the entire Cabinet, Foreign Minister Carries on With Little Change in System.

Dr. Jacob Ahrer, Minister of Finance, who had carried out most of the measures under the Geneva agreement of September, 1924, alleviating taxation, introducing the schilling currency and enacting a gold currency, is succeeded by Josef Kollmann, vice-president of the Finance and Budget Parliamentary Committee. The new Minister of Agriculture, Andreas Thaler, a big Tyrolean farmer, also advocates fair treatment for the Austrians in the south Tyrol by the Italian Fascist Government.

Dr. Heinrich Matsch, the Foreign Minister, resigned for personal reasons, his post being taken by Dr. Ramek, the Chancellor, the business being conducted by the department chief, Franz Peter, an expert on international law.

The press on the whole receives favorably the new and more homogeneous cabinet, which is composed of six Christian Socialists, two Pan-Germans, as the first Cabinet to work without the former strict control of the League of Nations. Public opinion favors the Government's new program, declaring that the "stabilization of the currency and state finances had saved Austria's economy."

It purposes, firstly, fighting unemployment after Sir Alfred Mond's scheme, somewhat modified, the subsidizing of public bodies for the employing of the workless, further to improve housing, to introduce commercial treaties and to assist agriculture by donating 12,000,000 plants for foresting purposes.

Co-operation is offered by the Social Democrats who insist that the brighter outlook is partly due to the general sentiment that the position of the ex-Chancellor, Ignaz Seipel, who resigned office in October 1923, but still holds the official government Christian Socialist Party and pulls the Cabinet strings has been strengthened.

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Anti-Court Group Seeks Delay by Mixing Issues

Court and Tax Measures Already Entangled in Effort to Prolong Vote on Peace Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Entanglement of tax and peace issues on World Court adherence and taxation to the disadvantage of the former, as the policy of Court opponents, is now being effected.

Because of the nation-wide demand for lowering taxes, the measure passed in time to permit its reduction being available by March 15, and the unwillingness of either party to prevent this by failure to pass a tax bill, everything else must be laid aside as the taxation issue taken up by the Finance Committee.

Thus, Court advocates, united on this international question, but differing widely on the domestic measure, are forced through the exigencies of the latter to play into the hands of the Anti-Court group which is endeavoring in every way possible to delay a vote on the adherence resolution.

Working for Delay The anti-court group is engaged in preventing the full strength of court support being registered at the present, when it is perhaps at its height. By delay they feel that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Since the issue has been before the Senate they have gained four votes. Four other Senators, who were supposed to be for the court are considered doubtful. The Opposition started with 14 Senators. Today it has 18 votes, possibly 22. Thirty-three votes are necessary to defeat the project.

They declare that when the League of Nations contest started, the opposition numbered less than when consideration of the Court began. With delay they can get into the deliberations every conceivable argument. As, for instance, that made by C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, Thursday, when he read an article which declared that the New England Company, which penetrated the heart of the Kalahari desert and the Kaoko veldt. Movies were taken of the natives and also of herds of big game, proving the Kaoko veldt the richest game country in the world. On one occasion the expedition counted 150 elephants gathered round a water hole; the members also saw herds of wild cattle numbering 15,000 head, leaving the dense forests in the daytime to escape the pest of flies, returning at night time. These immense herds were filmed.

The expedition lived for several weeks among the bushmen of Kalahari and found them the most primitive race in the world, eating roots, insects and vermin. After living with the natives for six weeks, the expedition found themselves unable to pronounce one of the seven clicks comprising the bushman language. While in the desert, the expedition heard of a lost ancient African tribe, the Walvis Bay and Cuene River, a country impenetrable from the west by a rocky coast, south by the Atlantic, while a desert 100 miles wide bars approach from the east.

White man, they even see at the approach of other bushmen. The expedition suggests that an attempt should be made to penetrate the country, to study what should be the most ancient African tribe, which would be knocking out of the world the first available boat.

Any material differences on the tax measure will result in a delay of not less than two weeks in the consideration of the Court question. There are at least three reasons why it may be weeks before the Court resolution again becomes the business of the Senate. First the Democratic opposition to the tax bill. Second, the progressive opposition to the same matter, third, interruption due to knocking out of the election of Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa comes up.

The contest for Mr. Brookhart's seat is Daniel P. Steck, a Democrat, who resigned office in October 1923, but still holds the official government Christian Socialist Party and pulls the Cabinet strings has been strengthened.

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HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS CONSOLIDATED

\$100,000,000 Reorganization Plan Consummated for New England Area

Organization of a superpower corporation, involving close to \$100,000,000, and designed to harness the hydroelectric power resources east of Niagara Falls into a co-ordinated production, was completed in Boston today.

To make this possible the New England Company, a holding corporation through which powerful financial interests have been directing the power development project, will be reorganized under the name of the New England Power Association.

Final steps in the merger were completed when stockholders of the New England Company, meeting this morning at 39 State Street, approved the reorganization plans whereby \$20,000,000 of new capital would be available for new plants and equipment.

Financing Arrangements Included in the merger which will provide the financial machinery through which the development of the hydroelectric power facilities will be sponsored, are the firms of the International Securities Company, F. L. Carlisle & Company, affiliated with the Power Corporation of New York, Stone & Webster, Inc., of Boston, and the International Paper Company.

Four hundred thousand shares at \$100 a share were taken by the affiliated corporations today, assuring the \$20,000,000 for acquisition of new land and property.

Approximately 98 per cent of all the outstanding shares of the New England Company, excluding about 92 per cent of the outstanding common shares, was represented either by proxy or by the deposit of shares at the adjourned meeting today. It is unusual for so large a representation to be received in a company meeting of the New England Company, it was pointed out, about 98 per cent approving the acts of the officers. Financial authorities say that this is a distinct compliment to the firm of Chase, Chase & Harriman, Inc., the New York City, and to Baker, Young & Co., bankers, who engineered the reorganization.

To Liquidate N. E. Company Stone & Webster, Inc., have placed a substantial portion of their subscription to the stock to the new company with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. The Turner Falls Power and Electric Company, the United Electric Company of Springfield, the Hartford Electric Light Company, the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company and others.

The New England Company will be liquidated. Non-depositing shareholders will be given until Feb. 15 to deposit their shares, subject to the treasurer's approval; otherwise they will be obliged to accept the liquidating value of their shares. The new company is looking ahead to a continued increase in demand for electrical energy, chiefly among the large manufacturing interests of New England, who require a continuous, uninterrupted source of power.

Whether there is any limit to the amount of formal education we shall deem it wise to give to constantly increasing numbers of our boys and girls the future alone can tell. Certainly there has been nothing to indicate any cessation of formal educational expansion in the experience of the last hundred years. With enormous energy and expenditure in the first half of the nineteenth century we developed the public school universally throughout our land.

In the last half century the free high-school system, as we know it, came into its own and now is taken for granted by all ambitious boys and girls. If there are reliable indications of a normal increase in the enrollment of our colleges and universities during the last quarter century, it is to be ascribed to the education for a greatly increased number of our boys and girls.

If in this half century the State should recognize an obligation to furnish a college education to anything like the number of students for whom it has recognized the obligation to furnish a high school education in the last half century we shall be enrolling in our colleges for a general education over 15,000 of our boys and girls at an expense to the State of over \$3,500,000 each year. Judged by present standards alone, this presents a profound educational and economic problem and may as well be faced with open eyes.

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Chaliapin Forced to Sing for Mail

New York, Jan. 16 FROM a special dispatch from Paris to the Brooklyn Eagle, it is learned how Feodor Chaliapin, the Russian singer, was forced to sing for his mail in Berlin.

His passport was in his trunk, already on the way to Leipzig, when he went to the general delivery window in Berlin, the dispatch states. The clerk declined to give him his mail.

Mr. Chaliapin offered to prove he was the singer. The clerk listened and Chaliapin sang. The clerk was convinced.

MAYOR AGAINST SECURITY TAX

Believes Proposed Measure Would Impair Sale of Utility Bonds

Proposed taxation as gross income of the interest on bonds, warrants and obligations issued by any state, territory, city or town, is opposed by Mayor Nichols, who wrote today to the two United States senators from Massachusetts and its 16 members of the House of Representatives asking them to appear before the Senate Finance Committee or to communicate with its members and use their influence against the adoption of the amendment to the Revenue Act on the ground that it would impair the selling qualities of many public service utilities in this State.

The Mayor said: "H. Ware Barnum, general counsel for the State Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, has just called my attention to a letter addressed to his company in advocacy of legislation on behalf of the American Railway Association, American Gas Company and the National Electric Light Association. This amendment reads:

"Amendment to section 213 of Revenue Act to include in gross income the interest on bonds, warrants and obligations issued by any political subdivision of any state or territory since Jan. 1, 1925, in payment for or to be in payment for the construction, acquisition, operation or maintenance of any utility which bonds, warrants or obligations do not constitute general indebtedness of the issuer but are payable out of the general revenue of each utility or otherwise than by general taxation."

"In the opinion of both the General Counsel for the Elevated's board of directors and the law department of the City of Boston this legislation is of doubtful constitutionality, but the passage, no matter whether it is constitutional or not, would work a very serious harm to the finance of our utilities, particularly to our rapid transit system. I am advised that in case this became a law our transit bonds which now are marketed from around 4 to 4 1/2 per cent probably could not be marketed at less than 5 per cent, while the leases under which the cost of rapid transit construction is met are on a 4 1/2 per cent basis.

"Another utility which would be adversely affected by this amendment is our water system which, like that of other cities, is constantly being enlarged. It is my opinion that this amendment would seriously impair the financing of this utility which has been successfully carried on for many years.

"Of course this legislation would interfere with the acquisition of other utilities such as electric and gas plants, in case it were deemed advisable for the city to carry on such utilities.

"This matter is before the Senate Finance Committee, and I hope it will be possible for you to communicate with the committee and oppose the adoption of the amendment and do everything possible to prevent its passage.

PLAN BOARD REPORT NEARS RATIFICATION Incorporating ideas for the proposed vehicular tunnel under Boston Harbor, connecting Boston and East Boston, gleaned from personal inspection of the twin liberty tunnels at Pittsburgh, and similar ones at New York, the Metropolitan Planning Board will meet Monday to ratify a lengthy report on the subject prior to its submission to the Legislature next Wednesday.

Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board, recently returned from a trip to Pittsburgh, where, with F. E. Slattery, a member of the board and also of the transit committee of Boston, and E. H. Rodgers,

blies without search warrants, upheld the Georgia prohibition statute which makes it unlawful to possess liquors acquired before the law became effective, and established the power of Congress to regulate manufacture and distribution of non-beverage alcohol.

Prosecuting All Offenders

The executive and justice departments have announced the policy of prosecuting all offenders of the law, large and small, and declared that "the Federal Government will use all its resources for prohibition enforcement."

Anti-smuggling treaties have been negotiated with nine nations, headed by Great Britain. Three other treaties are awaiting completion.

The by-products of prohibition have affected, favorably, every phase of our national life.

Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, has said: "There can be no doubt of the economic benefits of prohibition. I think increased temperance over the land is responsible for a good share of the enormously increased efficiency in production. There can be no doubt that prohibition is putting money in the family pocketbook." Henry Ford, Judge E. H. Gary, Roger Babson, and many other business authorities agree with Mr. Hoover.

The first economic result from prohibition was the decrease in drink-caused poverty, which, today, is less than 25 per cent of the former amount. The second economic result was the stimulation of retail trade, homebuilding, savings, and insurance by the diversion of the former drink bill of \$2,000,000,000 per year from destructive to constructive channels.

The third result was the increased industrial production, the lowered cost of manufacturing due to decreased industrial accidents, elimination of "Blue Mondays," standardization of output per worker, and the multiplied demand for goods by a sober nation.

"Saloon Bosses" Gone

Under prohibition popular government by majority will has succeeded government by the saloon boss and the brewery clique. Legislators and public officials are today more responsive to the will of the people than ever before.

The increases in church membership and attendance, the response of youth today to summons for life

SYMPHONY RADIOCAST SCHEDULED FOR JAN. 23

First radiocast of the 12 Saturday evening concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given next Saturday night from Station WEEL, instead of tonight as previously announced in "The Christian Science Monitor." The gift of \$12,000 from Winfield S. Quinby, Boston business man, and the courtesy of the Symphony trustees, make it possible for these concerts to be put on the air.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture in course on appreciation of music, Boston Public Library, 7:30. Assembly, auspices of American Poetry Association, Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets, 8.

Music
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.
Theaters
Castle Square—"Abel's High Road," 8:15.
Copley—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.
Keithley-Vanderbilt, 2 & 3.
Plymouth—"Applesauce," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Tremont—"Love the Land," 8:15.
Repertory—"Much Ado About Nothing," 8:15.

Photoplays
Colonial—"Stella Dallas," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Talk on democracy in religion and politics, by Edmund Vance Cooke, Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.
Address, "The Social Responsibility of the Newspaper," by Bruce Bliven, Old South Meeting House Forum, 8:15.
Concert by Lincoln House Orchestra, Jacques Hoffman, conductor, Boston Public Library, 8:30.
Lectures on "Alaska" and "Bears," by Prof. R. S. Knapp, Harvard, Cambridge Museum for Children, 2 and 3:30.
Concert by People's Choral Union, Jordan Hall, 8.

Music
Symphony Hall—Kreisel, 3:30; Russian Symphony Chorus, 8.
Hollis Street Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.
Copley-Plaza Hotel—Boston Chamber Music Trio, 8:15.

EVENTS MONDAY
Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, luncheon, Copley-Plaza, 12.
Annual meeting of First Needlework Guild of Boston, Hotel Vendome, 10:45.
Meeting of executive board of Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, Newton Club, Newtonville, 10:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AMERICA'S ACT PLEASES LEAGUE

Offer to Submit Its Treaties Now Makes the Series Complete

GENEVA, Jan. 16 (P)—It has been a long time since news concerning the relations of the United States with the League of Nations has caused more pleasure in League circles than the announcement that henceforth the American Government would transmit all treaties signed by the United States for insertion as part of the League treaty series.

Not being a member of the League, the United States was not obliged to take this initiative, and League officials state that it was all the more appreciated because of this fact and because it meant that the League's famous treaty series can now be virtually completed. It means that new treaties entered into by the United States with Ecuador, Russia, Egypt, Afghanistan, Turkey and Mexico, which likewise are nonmembers, can form a part of the series.

No Formal Registration

The communication of the United States made it clear that its decision did not imply that its treaties were to be formally registered under Article XVIII of the Covenant, which stipulates that all treaties and international agreements signed by members of the League must be registered with the Secretariat and published, and that such treaties or engagements were not binding until registered.

In acknowledging receipt of the American note, Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League, wrote to C. Pinkney Tuck, American Consul at Geneva, expressing the appreciation he was sure all the members of the League felt at the American initiative. Sir Eric added that although undoubtedly as pointed out

in the American communication, almost all American treaties were now registered by another contracting party, nevertheless the possibility of including other treaties received directly from the United States Government would tend to make the League treaty series still more complete.

Washington's Friendly Gesture

League officials said that they deemed the Washington action as a friendly gesture of co-operation with the League, carried out to further the policy of publicity and open diplomacy. They declared there was a time when League communications remained unanswered for as much as eight months, while now all queries sent to Washington were answered promptly and fully; that the American Government sends in regularly information on technical and statistical matters, and has given complete information on such subjects as opium and the white slave traffic.

One official remarked: "All misunderstandings and irritations with Washington now have ceased, and the United States is co-operating sincerely with the League."

LONDON, Jan. 16 (P)—The announcement by the United States that the action of the American Government was purely voluntary adds: "Its value is that it recognizes the League as no mere partisan association of powers but a body which is genuinely inclined to perform world-wide tasks in a world-wide spirit."

SMITH TO HAVE CARNIVAL

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special)—Sophomore carnival will be held at Smith College tonight, when the sophomores will give their annual big party for the freshmen. The carnival is to take place on the ice of Paradise Pond. Colored lights have been strung across the rink, and there will be music by a band.

World News in Brief

Berlin (P)—The League of German Industries passed a resolution yesterday to co-operate in the world economic conference which is to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations.

New York (P)—Edwin Wheelock of Winona, Minn., who describes himself as inventor of the tanks used during the war, has appealed to David Lloyd George, formerly British Premier, in his attempt to seek royalties and also the \$20,000 prize offered by the British Government to the inventor.

New York (P)—The Amerasia Corporation, formed by Lord Cowdray in 1920 to engage in oil production in the Mid-continent field and largely owned by British stockholders, will be Americanized under plans mapped out by a New York banking group who have purchased the property and will pass it on to the public. The transaction is understood to involve approximately \$10,000,000.

Mexico City (P)—Representatives of the oil industry and Luis Morones, Minister of Trade and Commerce, have just discussed the new petroleum law. After the session Señor Morones told the Associated Press that the prospects were very favorable for a mutually agreeable decision regarding details for the "regulation" of the law, regulation meaning the Government's promulgation of details for the enforcement of the new act.

Seward, Alaska (P)—Strawberry plants and grass crops are growing in the mild, spring-like weather here. At this time last year rotary snowplow crews were fighting snow slides. There is almost no snow on the railroad, except in the high mountain passes.

Lauritsen's
55 Andrew Street, Lynn, Mass.

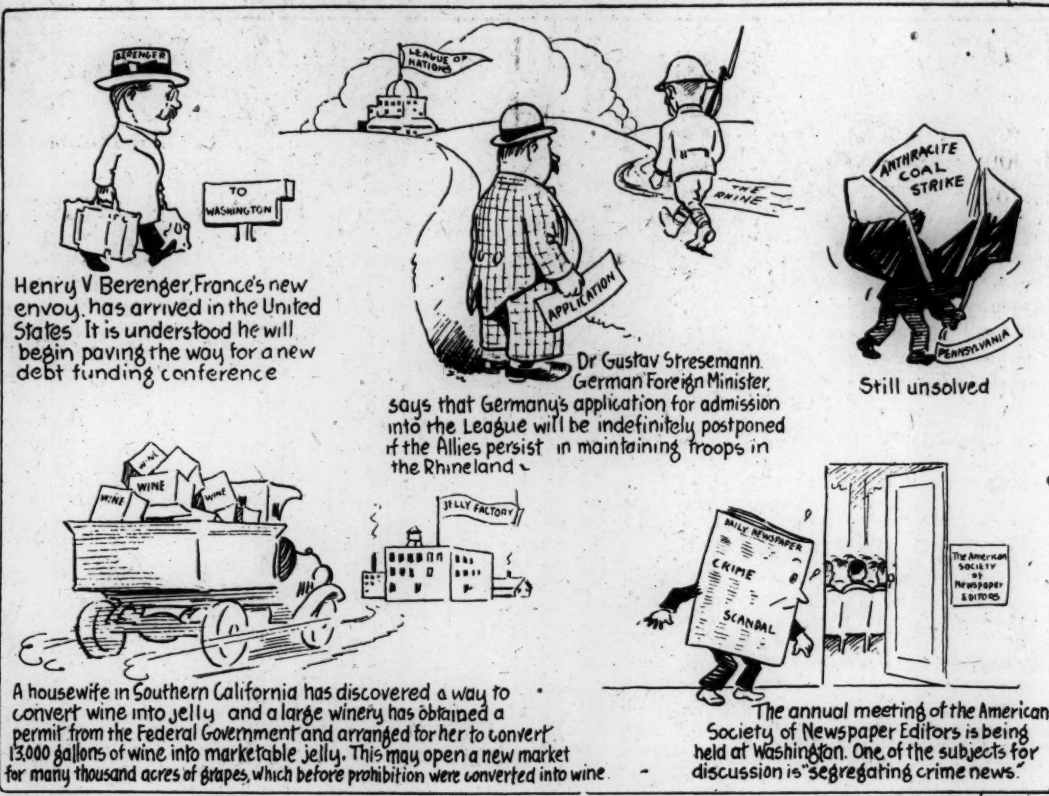
Heminways
Fine Silk Crepes
2.00 Quality.....Yard 1.42
2.50 Quality.....Yard 2.17
White, Black and all Colors, 40 inches wide.
36-inch All Silk Radium, washes perfectly. White, Black, Copen, Grey and Natural.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

RUG CLEANING
and
Oriental Repairing
Our Watchwords Are—
"Courtesy and Service"

Adams & Swett
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Roxbury 9800-9801

Warren Institution for Savings
Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON
A Savings Bank Book is a book of thrift. The entries of deposit therein represent foresight, temperance and industry. They point to comfort, satisfaction and success for the future. The interest credits show the earning power of money.
Start a Savings Account Now
Next Interest Date January 19
Deposits Over \$21,700,000
Surplus Over \$1,765,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

The News Told in Pictures



FINANCE STILL PUZZLES FRANCE

Briand's Clever Maneuvering Eases Situation—Debate Indefinitely Postponed

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The clever maneuvering of Aristide Briand, the Premier, has somewhat changed the financial situation. The finance commission met today, as it is desirous of finding a means of retreat. Whether it is possible to reach a compromise remains doubtful, but in the lobbies there is a vigorous campaign against the provocation of a political crisis.

The paradox is that everybody shrinks from overthrowing M. Briand and taking a leap into the unknown. Nevertheless the Left parties are being pushed forward by their own momentum. If there is a reasonable way to escape without surrender on either side it will be taken.

Change Is Noted

Meantime the debate in the Chamber has been indefinitely postponed. It is announced in some quarters that the discussion will begin Tuesday, but the date is a pure speculation.

Efforts are made to blend the Cartel scheme with the Doumer plan. The Cartel press has modified its tone. Now it declares that it wants M. Briand to stay, but he must sacrifice M. Doumer. M. Briand is not disposed to give the Cartel satisfaction in dismissing M. Doumer, the seventh Finance Minister in a year.

It is hard to avoid a decisive clash, but at least Parliament wishes to avoid a combat. A change has been

caused, first by the extraordinarily able lobbying of Pierre Laval, M. Briand's henchman, and, second, by the unexpected appearance of M. Briand before the commission.

The Premier pointed out that the procedure, which consisted of passing resolutions on finance generally instead of first considering the specific proposals before them, is altogether unjustifiable. The commission was bound to examine the plan, unless it frankly declared that he was playing politics and not endeavoring to restore finances.

Analysis Proposed

M. Briand suggested that an understanding would be achieved if the commission, in collaboration with the Finance Minister, analyzed the project, amending each article as necessary.

M. Doumer added that, while sticking to the sales tax he would abandon it if it was shown that immediate resources could not otherwise be raised. A conflict could not be profitable to the Government, the commission, Parliament, or the nation.

An excellent impression has been produced. The third for battle is disappearing. The Left bloc is conscious that although it might win a parliamentary victory it could not accomplish anything positive. If M. Briand is beaten his radical successor would also be beaten without delay. Nothing more futile than repeated changes in government can be conceived.

The next few days will provide an opportunity for reflection.

HANFORD MACNIDER TO SPEAK

Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, is to be the speaker at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Jan. 25. Other guests of honor will include Vice-Admiral Philip Andrews and Mrs. Andrews and Brig.-Gen. Malvern Hill Barnum and Mrs. Barnum.

GERMANS MAKE PLEA TO ALLIES

Foreign Affairs Committee Want Number of Occupying Troops Reduced

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag described the reported decision of the subcommittee of the Ambassadors' Council to fix the number of allied troops in the Rhineland at 75,000 as contrary to the situation created by the signing of the Locarno pact, and has asked the Government to induce the Allies to reduce the number of the occupying forces to about 45,000, which was the number of soldiers the Reich maintained in the second and third zone before the war. The Reich should do this, it is claimed, in view of its pending application for membership in the League of Nations.

Germany may therefore postpone making its application if the Allies confirm the report from London, and the question is not settled satisfactorily. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from the highest source at the Wilhelmstrasse, the strength of the troops said to be fixed by the Ambassadors' Council's subcommittee the Monitor informant pointed out would be about 50 per cent higher than that of the troops quartered by Germany in that district in peace time, and is therefore contrary to the promise contained in the Ambassadors' Council's memorandum of Nov. 16, that the number of the occupying troops in the Rhineland would be reduced until they reached the normal number. Germany had reason to believe from the inquiries it made that the Allies meant peace-time number when they spoke of the normal number.

The Belgians reduced their troops by two-thirds, the British sent 10,000 men home, keeping 8,000 in the Rhineland, but say they cannot make any further reductions as they would lose all influence. The French apparently want to maintain four divisions, or about 65,000 men in the occupied territory. Thus further reductions would depend mainly on France, it is pointed out here.

This question, however, the Monitor's informant continued, is the very last obstacle preventing Germany from joining the League as soon as it is cleared out of the way, the Reich will hand in its application, if possible, in time to become a member by the middle of March. Germany regrets that questions resulting from the Locarno conference have been relegated somewhat to the background by the difficulties encountered by Aristide Briand and the change of Government in the Reich.

It is noted, however, with satisfaction here that at least the repeated reference on Germany's aviation held in Paris is making progress. The

PRIME MINISTER SEEKING SEAT

Mr. King to Run in Saskatchewan—Conservatives Continue Attack

By Special Cable

OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (Special)—W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, who with half his Ministry was defeated at the polls on Oct. 29, announces that he will seek re-election in the constituency of Prince Albert, Sask.

Nominations will be held on Feb. 1, and the vote will be taken on Feb. 15. In the meantime the Government will proceed with the debate on the speech from the throne, adjourning for the by-election after it has received Parliament's approval of the policy there outlined.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 16 (P)—The battle in the House of Commons for political supremacy, as between the Conservatives and Liberals, will, in all probability, be renewed with increased vigor when Parliament re-assembles on Monday afternoon. Such was the opinion heard in the discussion over the action of the House in giving to the Government of the Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, a vote of confidence by the meager majority of three votes. The voting was on a Conservative amendment of no confidence.

It is understood that the Conservatives are contemplating a further amendment as soon as the debate on the speech from the throne begins, indications pointing to the likelihood of this amendment being moved by Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader. Whether this amendment will be a straight lack of confidence in the Government has not yet been decided upon.

Conservatives contend that the previous amendment voted upon was on the question of the competency of the Government to introduce the speech from the throne. If a straight want of confidence motion is decided upon, the belief is that it will be based on the propriety of the King Government to function under the existing political circumstances.

When questioned Mr. Meighen declined to make any announcement for the present. The announcement was made that Mr. King would stand for election to the House in the constituency of Prince Albert, Sask. Charles MacDonald, Liberal, resigned for the purpose of creating a vacancy for the Premier, who did not win a seat in the general elections. The Liberal chiefs declared that the Premier's decision "came as a bolt from the blue," but they were confident that he would be elected when the voting took place on Feb. 15.

The Senate yesterday afternoon adopted by unanimous vote, the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and then adjourned until Feb. 16.

ANTI-VACCINE BILL IS FILED

House Measure Seeks Right in Public Schools of Objector's Children

Legislation to permit the attendance in Massachusetts public schools of children who have not been vaccinated, if their parents present a written statement of opposition to vaccination, was filed with the clerk of the House yesterday by Thomas N. Ashton, Representative from Fall River, on behalf of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., with a petition signed by Dr. F. Mason Padelford, president, also of Fall River. Text of the bill follows:

"Any child who has reached the age at which attendance at school is permissible or required, and who is otherwise eligible for enrollment, who presents a written statement signed by parent or guardian, which declares that such parent or guardian is opposed to vaccination, shall not, as a condition precedent to admission to the public schools, be required to submit to vaccination, and shall be allowed to attend the public schools, except at times of a threatened or actual outbreak of smallpox, when the school board may temporarily debar such child from the public schools."

MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT MAKES \$80,000

Peabody Treasury Enriched by City Activity

PEABODY, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special)—A profit of \$80,000 is reported by Mayor R. A. Bakeman for the municipal lighting plant, for the year 1925. This is the highest figure that the yearly profits have ever reached. In 1924 they were \$34,000.

The plant which was established by the Town of Peabody in 1893 was originally for the purpose of street lighting. A year later it undertook inside lighting and from year to year, with steadily increasing business, has netted both town and city a good profit.

Mayor Bakeman is consulting with the manager of the lighting plant on the possibility of lowering the rate this year. The proceeds of the lighting plant go into the city treasury and help to maintain a lower tax rate.

A DIAMOND Jubilee Value

1851 1926

The Greatest Values We Have Ever Offered

Sale Begins Monday

Beautiful Imported Service Plates



A Very Unusual Value **52.50** A Dozen

These plates come in a beautiful all over pattern of coin gold, deeply encrusted relieved with a colorful medallion center as pictured. They are full size plates and measure 10 1/2 inches from rim to rim

Fourth Floor Annex

Jordan Marsh Company BOSTON

A DIAMOND Jubilee Value

1851 1926

Greatest Values We Have Ever Offered

Beginning Monday

Real Italian Fancy Linens

Fancy Linens that would be good values at their original prices but are really extraordinary at these low Jubilee prices

Italian Luncheon Cloths 36x36 in., usually 7.00, now... 4.50 45x45 in., usually 12.00, now... 7.50 54x54 in., usually 16.50, now... 10.50 63x90 in., usually 35.00, now... 21.00	Italian Scarfs 18x36 in., usually 6.00, now... 3.50 18x45 in., usually 6.50, now... 4.00 18x54 in., usually 7.00, now... 4.50 18x63 in., usually 7.50, now... 5.00 18x72 in., usually 9.00, now... 5.50
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13-Pc. Luncheon Sets Usually 13.50, now 9.00	Italian Buffet Sets Set usually 4.50, now 2.75
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Italian Centerpieces Centerpieces, usually 2.25, now 1.50 Centerpieces, usually 3.50, now 2.25	Italian Oblong Doilies 12x18 in., usually 1.50, now 1.00 10x14 in., usually 1.25, now 75c 15x20 in., usually 2.00, now 1.25
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Italian Napkins 14 in. size usually 10.50 now 6.75 doz.	
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Jordan Marsh Company BOSTON

\$30,000,000 CITY FUND FAVORED

Mayor Nichols Studying Budget to Form Appeal to Legislature

The Boston municipal budget for 1926 will carry not less than \$300,000,000 separate items. Mayor Nichols, who has stated several times at City Hall that he does not care greatly whether the power of adjusting the tax limit is given back to Boston by the Legislature or retained by it, says that all he will ask of the Legislature will be to give him the power to get \$30,000,000 this year, as this sum, he estimates, will be sufficient to conduct Boston's municipal affairs this year.

"I do not know exactly how much money I will ask the Legislature to allow me to raise," said Mr. Nichols. "It isn't a question of how large an amount one may raise; it is whether we can get enough money to run the city as it should be run."

300 Additional Policemen
The budget commissioner, Charles J. Fox, is preparing a budget which will give the Boston city laborers \$5 a day each, a rise of 50 cents, which the Mayor promised in his inaugural message to the City Council. He is also providing for pay for 300 additional policemen for the traffic squad in Boston.

Streets which for the last two years have been neglected for other matters, are another concern to the new Mayor, and instead of cutting down the appropriation to \$200,000, as was done last year, and later supplemented by a bond issue for \$500,000, Mr. Nichols is having Mr. Fox provide for \$1,000,000 for street repaving in the 1926 budget of expenditures. This will come out of the taxes.

From 1909, when the revised city charter went into effect, street work was done largely out of the taxes. Before that time the money was borrowed. Mayor Nichols goes back to the charter mandate to keep up the streets by means of current revenues, rather than bond issues.

Fixing of Tax Limit
The fact that Boston's financial year began on Jan. 1, instead of Feb. 1, as it has done from 1822, the date of the organization of the city, has made it imperative on all financial departments to provide for that change in time and that fact of there being but 11 months last year, the present January being shifted to the incoming financial year, made it possible to hold the tax rate down to \$26.70, instead of about \$30 as it otherwise would have been. Even then the increase of \$2.00, which proved to have been insufficient, for the city treasury is empty and the obligations in arrears are far larger than they otherwise would have been.

One work remains to be accomplished before the city budget can be promulgated and that is the decision of the Legislature as to what Boston's tax limit shall be for the ensuing year. Last year it was \$52. Those in charge of the preparation of the budget for the year say it cannot be less this year and that it probably will be more than it has been to meet the present pressing conditions.

The budget for 1926 should be prepared, reviewed by the Mayor, the City Council and enacted into law as an ordinance early in April at the latest as the department is allowed to anticipate their incomes by borrowing for current operations not more than one-third of what they spent the previous year.

CHAMBERS OPPOSE WARE RIVER PROJECT

Taking of Water From Lake Winnepesaukee Proposed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special).—Unanimous opposition to the proposal to take the upper waters of Ware River to augment the water supply of Worcester and the Boston Metropolitan District was voiced by members of a committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Western Massachusetts, meeting in the Noyes Club yesterday afternoon.

At the close of the meeting, during which the committee heard remarks by George B. Chandler, vice-president of the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce, and Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware in the Legislature, it was stated that the committee would report adversely on this plan at an early meeting of the district body, and probably would recommend that a state commission be created to investigate the feasibility of negotiating with the State of New Hampshire for permission to take water from Lake Winnepesaukee for the metropolitan system.

Representative Sawyer said he believed that such an arrangement could be made, though it might involve placing the waters referred to under federal control.

In the opinion of the committee the development of the South Sudbury, Asabet and Ipswich River supplies should precede any resort to Ware River waters, should the latter source still be considered. Injury to industrial interests of the Connecticut Valley and the opposition of Connecticut interests were offered as the main objections to the Ware River project.

CONSERVATORY LISTS PIANOFORTE RECITALS

Pianoforte recitals at the New England Conservatory will be given this week by two advanced students, Norine Roberts '22 on Monday evening, and Elizabeth Travis '25 on Wednesday evening.

Miss Roberts, who is from Joplin, Mo., has been studying and teaching at the conservatory since graduation. She will play among other works an introduction and fugue and a value lute by her instructor, Clayton Johns.

Miss Travis was winner of the Mason & Hamlin pianoforte prize last spring. She will be heard in one of the works of her teacher, Charles F. Dennee, the impromptu-toccata from Four Studies, op. 42.

F. B. CONVERSE WINS OPERA SOCIETY PRIZE

Will Receive Medal at Special Conservatory Concert

Frederick S. Converse, vice-president of the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music and a member of the faculty, will receive, in Jordan Hall, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 19, the David Bispham medal of the American Opera Society of Chicago, for his opera, "The Pipe of Desire." This operatic work had its first performance at the conservatory auspices several years ago. It has since then been performed elsewhere.

The David Bispham medal will be presented to Mr. Converse by Mrs. Mary C. Reed, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs. The following program of selections from Mr. Converse's compositions will be given by the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor: "The Sacrifice," Mrs. Bernice Fisher Butler; two songs, with pianoforte, "Bright Star" and "Adieu," David Blair McClosky, with Raymond Coon as accompanist; scenes from the opera, "The Pipe of Desire," Mrs. Butler, Rulon Y. Robinson, and Mr. McClosky.

Admission to this concert is by ticket of invitation until 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, when any seats not taken will be open to the public.

VISITORS AID JORDAN JUBILEE WITH LOANS

Collection of Relics of Past Days Attracts All

Every day some new feature is added to the exhibits of old days and old ways scattered about the large store of the Jordan Marsh Company as a visitor, inspecting the old and the new being shown there side by side, recalls some treasure of his own, long packed away, brings it out and presents it as an offering to the occasion.

More than 300 friends and patrons of the store thus have co-operated in making the diamond jubilee celebration of the Jordan Marsh Company the success that it is. Carried on during the past two weeks, it is to be continued during another two weeks, with special programs on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and general exhibits throughout the store at all times.

Visualized in moving scenes and tableaux, the procession of fashions during the last 75 years has been found both an entertaining and valuable chronicle of the social history of Boston. It has been more, to their surprise those who have viewed them have found that the fashions have in their own way bespoken the character of the time. Placed in

the last nine months more than \$3,000,000 worth of business property has been sold or taken on long-term leases in the Coolidge Corner section. In fact, almost every business parcel has passed under control.

The Georgian Company has just closed a long-term lease in Harvard Street, at Coolidge Corner, where it plans to expend a large sum of money preparatory to opening a first-class restaurant and dining hall.

Within the last nine months more than \$3,000,000 worth of business property has been sold or taken on long-term leases in the Coolidge Corner section. In fact, almost every business parcel has passed under control.

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New \$2,500,000 Development for Coolidge Corner Section



GREAT LUMBER PLANT FOR RHODE ISLAND

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., Jan. 16 (Special).—A practical duplication of the largest lumber plant on the Atlantic coast is being built here within a few miles across of southeastern Massachusetts. It is the plans of the Meyer hauser Timber Company, of Baltimore, Md., and will follow in character the big establishment of the same concern at the Maryland port. It will receive, close to the entrance of Narragansett Bay, shipments from Pacific coast timber stands.

A half-mile of railroad has been built by the company to connect with the Newport branch of the New Haven Railroad. The shore property now under development had never been utilized for commercial purposes before.

This eight-story business block will be completed and ready for occupancy by next October. There will be 10 store or shop rooms on the first floor, while the seven stories above will be occupied by 160 dwelling suites. These suites, which will have the latest in equipment, will range in size from one room to six.

The first two or lower stories will be faced by Indiana limestone, while the six stories above will have walls of brick trimmed with the limestone.

The E. T. Slattery Company has leased for a long period of years two stores at Pleasant and Beacon Streets, while the other eight shops will be occupied by other desirable business enterprises.

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REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVE AT COOLIDGE CORNER

Construction of Eight-Story \$2,500,000 Business Block to Be Completed by October Gives Impetus to Business Enterprise in Brookline Section

That Boston's business development continues westward and southward is marked by an activity at the Coolidge Corner (Brookline) district of Metropolitan Boston. Unprecedented enterprise has developed in the real estate market in the Coolidge Corner area, and the erection of a \$2,500,000 building by Henderson & Ross at Pleasant and Beacon streets is doing much to encourage this movement.

This eight-story business block will be completed and ready for occupancy by next October. There will be 10 store or shop rooms on the first floor, while the seven stories above will be occupied by 160 dwelling suites. These suites, which will have the latest in equipment, will range in size from one room to six.

The first two or lower stories will be faced by Indiana limestone, while the six stories above will have walls of brick trimmed with the limestone.

The E. T. Slattery Company has leased for a long period of years two stores at Pleasant and Beacon Streets, while the other eight shops will be occupied by other desirable business enterprises.

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OLD PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION TO DISBAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16 (Special).—Changed conditions of merchandising have led the Butchers', Grocers' and Marketmen's Association of Greater Providence to vote to disband after 40 years' existence. The organization will liquidate by distributing \$1000 in its treasury among 10 deserving public institutions.

Among accomplishments claimed by its officers for the association is the procuring of legislation of direct public benefit, in standardizing weights and measures and the elimination of the trading stamp, as well as establishing the custom of half-holidays in stores. The advent of the syndicate stores and the growth of organizations, including dealers in separate lines of the retail trade, are given as reasons for the association's ceasing to be useful.

MASONIC TREASURER IN 34TH YEAR SERVICE

H. Clifford Gallagher, treasurer of Macedonian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Milton, Mass., since its organization, 33 years ago, who was re-elected to that office at the recent annual meeting of the lodge, was honored by his lodge for his long and faithful service. Resolutions were drawn up by W. Newton Harlow, Past Master of the lodge, who installed the officers, and will shortly be presented to Mr. Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher is a charter member of Macedonian Lodge, of which Leon P. Hallett is Worshipful Master.

Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the special commission on the loop highway, and chairman of the state Division on Metropolitan Planning, and Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, are to debate the proposed intermediate thoroughfare, Mr. Harriman for and Mr. Shattuck against, at the luncheon and conference on Monday in the Exchange Rooms, 7 Water Street. Luncheon at 1 and conference immediately afterward.

Progress in bringing the apple grading and packing laws of the six New England states into closer harmony, to the end that New England grown apples may be better able to compete in the markets of the United States and abroad, is reported by the New England Affairs Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

A second "general" conference of agricultural leaders in New England, will be held Jan. 21, in the directors' room of the Chamber Building, to consider the newly completed draft of a proposed uniform law regulating apple grading and packing in the New England states. Like the first conference of this kind, called Oct. 21, agricultural leaders from all over New England are to participate in the January meeting.

Arrangements were made at the conference for considerable emphasis will be placed on the work for peace and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, is to address the Massachusetts branch of that league at its annual meeting and luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club on Jan. 25. She will speak on "Our International Congress, the Significance of the One at Dublin." Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, also will speak. Her subject is "Internationalism in Education."

Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, president of the University of Southern California, and national president of Delta Psi, national president of service fraternity of which Gamma Chapter is at Boston University, is to address that chapter at its house, 16 Copley Street, Brookline, tomorrow at 2:30 p. m.

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MUSEUM AIDS BROADER ART CONCEPT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Boston Institution Devoted to the Fine Arts Takes Active Part in Furthering Its Ideals With Children—Saturday Classes Always Full

Looking to the children of the present generation as the patrons of art in the next, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is co-operating in various ways with the public schools of the city to give the pupils broader contacts with art, and a keener appreciation of its various forms.

Although drawing has been obligatory in the public schools for more than 30 years, the time given to it is comparatively short, and there is definite need of many pupils for more instruction and time for study. To meet this need, the museum organized a Saturday morning class for children more than 14 years ago. Since then from two to five classes have been held every Saturday from October to May, and there is always a waiting list. The classes are limited to 24 pupils from 9 to 17 years of age.

The aim of the teachers is to supplement the work of the schools, not to duplicate it, and to use, as far as may be, the material which the museum offers, according to Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward of the museum's department of instruction.

Work Is Individual
"The work is individual as far as possible," she said, "and each pupil is encouraged to follow the line in which he is most interested: it may be copying textiles or beautiful old drawings and prints; it may be drawing from Greek vases, Persian tiles, or sculpture; or it may be original work based upon museum examples."

"Boys and girls are taught to analyze form and color, to recognize the laws of order, and to know why things are beautiful, as well as to enjoy beauty."

"It is quite evident that the pupils enjoy the class work as they come regularly, giving up whatever else may attract them on their holiday, and showing the greatest enthusiasm for their work."

"The museum believes that, while it is not its function to instruct the public, it is its privilege to help in the appreciation of beauty and in the understanding of objects collected under its roof. Moreover, in these days of machinery, specialized labor, and short working days it is more important than ever before to encourage all kinds of resources for leisure periods."

It seems most desirable that young people should become acquainted with the works of great masters and thereby be given added power of enjoyment. Perchance they may also receive impetus to fashion objects of beauty themselves, whether or not they specialize in art later.

Art as Supplementary Course

Mrs. Sayward pointed out that museum collections offer most interesting material for supplementing many school courses, history, geography and literature, as well as art.

"The Egyptian and Greek departments are particularly attractive to children," she said. "For instance, if a class is studying Egyptian history, it is vivifying to see the portrait statues of Mycerinus who built the Third Pyramid, 300 B. C. and the sarcophagus of cedar of Lebanon which was made for a nobleman of the Middle Empire 2000 B. C. There are also many other figures which

Mr. Dane, who has had long experience in the board, was organizer of the town's forestry department and directed its municipal public activities during the late war. He filled temporarily the office of town treasurer some years since, and is today chairman of the tree planting committee and active in banking business.

Subcommittee's Report

The nominating subcommittee made this report last night:

1. That this committee should support five candidates for the Board of Selectmen at the primary on Feb. 16 and the election on March 9. 2. We believe that the three present members of the board, Charles F. Rowley, Theodore G. Bremer and Walter J. Cusick, against whom there seems to be opposition, are, by their service to the town and by their excellent record as selectmen, entitled to re-election to the board, and we believe that it is strongly for the interests of the town that these three men should continue in its service.

We believe that the public service and

ADJOURNMENT BEING DEBATED

Preparatory Conference on
Disarmament May Be Post-
poned for Few Weeks

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Jan. 16.—The possibility of the preparatory disarmament conference being adjourned is being discussed in secretarial circles, but no official demand for adjournment has yet been received. England originally considered Feb. 15 too early.

While France at first opposed, it is now said to hold this view. The states invited to participate replied very slowly, rendering the diplomatic and technical preparatory work difficult, while experience has proved the absolute necessity of careful preparation to insure success of the League's meetings.

It is also considered desirable here that Germany should at least have applied to join the League before the conference is held, and time must be allowed the United States representative to get into touch with the other participating representatives. A postponement for a few weeks would have the further advantage of giving time for the adjustment of the Switzerland-Soviet dispute.

There is no prospect, however, of the Soviet proposal that the conference be held elsewhere than Geneva being accepted by the League. On the other hand, Switzerland does not wish to take the responsibility of the conference's failure by causing Russia's absence; therefore, it is willing to do everything possible to meet the Soviet wishes. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands from Bern.

Postponement Would Not Surprise the Secretariat

GENEVA, Jan. 16 (AP).—Because of articles in the foreign press and also because the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, is reported to favor delay until Germany becomes a member of the League of Nations, League officials state that they would not be surprised if the initial meeting of the preparatory disarmament commission was postponed until the latter part of April.

Signor Scialoja, president of the League Council, and Sir Eric Drummond, the League Secretary-General, were in Paris today to attend the opening of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It is believed they will talk over this question with the Premier, Aristide Briand, as well as the subject of Russia's action in accepting the invitation to the disarmament commission meeting only if the conference is not held on Swiss soil.

The League's position is that it has nothing to do with the relations between Switzerland and Soviet Russia, but hope is expressed that possible delay calling the conference will permit of a reconciliation between the Bern and Moscow Governments, as it would be of great inconvenience for technical reasons to hold the disarmament meetings elsewhere. If a reconciliation is not achieved, the prevailing opinion is that the Council would not hesitate to abandon Geneva at Russia's behest.

Meanwhile a sensation has been caused by an article in the *Vaterland* of Lucerne, criticizing the Geneva conference for urging the Federal Government to apologize to Moscow for the assassination of Vladimir Vorovsky and the acquittal of Maurice Conrad, the events which roused the Soviet's ire. The paper charges that the Geneva were among the first to acclaim the acquittal of Conrad but that they save their hotels and watchmaking industry, they now want Switzerland humiliated.

If Russia will abandon her boycott of Switzerland and indemnify the Swiss whose property has been sequestered, the paper adds, resumption of normal relations can be studied calmly.

NEW FINANCING FOR EXPANSION PROGRAM BY HUDSON'S BAY CO.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Hudson's Bay Company, the famous pioneer association which long has controlled the great Canadian northwestern territories, is now entering upon new developments. An extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders, here yesterday, passed unanimously after some discussion, a resolution increasing the ordinary share capital to £2,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each.

Sums already expended upon extensions amount to £1,000,000 and work commenced may require for buildings, fixtures and larger stores, a further £2,000,000. An immediate issue of 500,000 shares at a premium of 50s. each is, therefore, to be made.

In this connection, Charles Vincent Sale, chairman, outlined the developments proposed. These concern chiefly stores in Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg; also assistance for tenants in erecting buildings in the principal cities, and the formation of a company to be known as "Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlements, Ltd." to help immigration into the company's lands.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR MORE SUBWAYS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The long discussed Newark terminal of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad (the Hudson River tubes), with a number of interurban lines at Newark, assumed more concrete proportions with the publication here of a letter from Thomas W. Hulme, vice-president of real estate department of the Pennsylvania System, in which he stated that the railroad had \$12,000,000 available for its share of the work.

The remaining \$13,000,000 is ex-

pected to come from the city of Newark and the Public Service Company. The plans contemplate the removal of Manhattan Transfer and the extension of the Hudson tube system to a point in the southern part of Newark. At the same point a Pennsylvania Railroad station would be erected and the transfer from electric to steam engines made there. Electric interurban lines also would radiate from this place.

The bed of the abandoned Morris Canal is to be used for these trolley lines serving Newark, thus affording more rapid transit to persons hitherto deprived of it, together with a transfer for New York at an accessible point.

150 Woman Organizations to Plan Industrial Program

Washington Conference Called by Department
of Labor Will Survey Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the United States one out of every five women is a worker, and one out of every five workers is a woman. In that brief sentence is the reason for the industrial conference which the

women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor has called to open here next Monday evening, continuing through Thursday evening. And in that brief sentence is the reason why representatives of 150 women's organizations are coming from all over the country, bringing information of the industrial programs which their own groups are promoting and seeking further information from the statistical surveys made by the bureau.

They may bring with them conflicting opinions as to how the interests of the woman in industry may best be served, but the fact that the woman in industry has been recognized by a conference called by a Federal Government agency and to be attended by 150 women's organizations has great significance in showing the widening sphere of women's activities and interests.

Start of Movement

Three years ago the Women's Bureau called such a conference, the first time that a national government had taken such steps. At that conference two outstanding resolutions were passed. In one the women declared that "We pledge ourselves to earnest and thorough study of conditions in our own communities." In the other they said: "We look to the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor for leadership in describing the realities of industrial life as women have seen and experienced them and in formulating policies and standards."

The second conference then may be regarded as a check-up. From the representatives of the organizations there may be expected conclusions based upon more intelligent understanding of their own local problems and the bureau in laying its own researches before the conference will be acting in accord with the expressed wish of members of some of the largest national organizations of women in the United States.

In the first conference emphasis was laid upon concrete industrial conditions; in this one the keynote will be the relationship between the woman in industry and the social problems of the community.

The Working Mother

The first conference was more general; in this one, there looms as an outstanding feature the married woman in industry, her double load, what it means to her as an individual to work over a machine all day and then wash dishes and clean house and darn stockings in the evening, and what it means to the community to have families growing up under the divided attention of the working mother.

While the total increase of married women in industry during the years from 1910 to 1920 was not a large one, there has been a tremendous increase in certain occupations. In the manufacturing and mechanical industries the number of employed married women increased 41 per cent, and in occupations connected with trade the percentage of increase was 88 per cent. Married women in clerical positions show an increase of 230 per cent, and the percentage of increase of those serving as saleswomen in stores is 133.9 per cent.

Because there is a very definite desire not to segregate the problems of the married woman from the general subject of the woman in industry, no special place has been assigned to this topic on the conference program. It is expected, however, that this one problem will permeate all the speeches and all the discussions.

Aiding Family Funds

A glance at any of the surveys made by the bureau proves that the bulk of women in industry are not there to acquire silk stockings and fur coats. Family responsibilities loom large in the statistical information compiled from questionnaires answered by working women in all parts of the country and all types of industry.

Women's right and need to work for wages appear more clearly as the surveys establish the fact that the single woman who works often is the chief breadwinner for a family, and that almost every married woman wage-earner is working to supplement her husband's inadequate earnings, and is turning over her entire wage to help out with the family expenses.

One investigation showed that in a large group of families from 13 to 21 per cent had mothers at work, and that these mothers earned and contributed from one-fourth to one-third of the family income. Another investigation showed that 80 per cent of the single women contributed all of their earnings to family support and 60 per cent supported dependents.

The man wage-earner voluntarily assumes the support of a family. The investigations point out, and

The Cosmopolitan BAKERY

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OBISPO, 101, HAVANA, CUBA

PIGGY-WIGGLY STORES
Sellers of

National Advertiser Foods
of Merit

TAMPA, LAKELAND, WINTER HAVEN
AND ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Frances L. Thomas 420 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

YEAR-END CLEARANCE SALE

January 18-28 Inclusive

CORSELETS FROM \$6

Cloth Corsets, formerly \$35—now \$15-\$25. Elastic Step-In Corsets and Belts from \$5. Rubber Corsets \$3. Brassieres \$2 upward.
Glove Silk Underwear, marked specially low.
Slips, some crepe, some silk jersey in white, flesh and black.
Few Petticoats, silk jersey, in colors—low prices.

gradually the children become self-supporting. The woman wage-earner, on the other hand, they state, more often has the support of adult dependents, whose dependency does not lessen and her assumption of responsibility is on an entirely different basis from that of the father of the family.

Reports of Investigations

In one investigation which included 88.9 per cent of single women 76 per cent of the dependents were fathers and mothers and 20 per cent sisters and brothers. In another group of which 38.8 per cent were single women the percentage of adult dependency was 64.6. In a third group, of the single women who reported on the type of dependents 83.5 per cent were helping to support their parents and of the widows 57.2 per cent were supporting children.

With the bulk of women in industry 25 years old and less the problem of what industry does to the woman becomes an important one, the natural assumption being that the character and type developed in industry will affect present or future family relationships, increasing or diminishing the community problems of juvenile delinquency, charitable institutions, and general citizenship.

There are some of the facts which will be presented at the conference: More than 5,000,000 women over 10 years of age are gainfully employed.

In all general divisions of occupations except agriculture and domestic service, the number of women has increased since 1910.

There are nearly 5,000,000 women in gainful employment who are married, and whose husbands are living in the home.

One of every 11 married women is gainfully employed.

In 43 states, the District of Columbia, and Porto Rico there are laws regulating the number of hours which women may be employed.

About one-fourth of the states have laws either prohibiting or regulating home work.

In Positions of Authority

Women are in positions of authority in state departments of labor in 15 states, and in minor positions in 19 states.

The bureau has made studies of the wages paid to women in the industries of 14 states, showing the following median weekly earnings: Rhode Island, \$16.88; Kansas, \$11.95; Georgia, \$12.95; Kentucky, \$10.75; South Carolina, \$9.50; New Jersey, \$14.05; Ohio, \$13.50; Wisconsin, \$12.65; Arkansas, \$11.60; Alabama, \$8.80; Oklahoma, \$13; Delaware, \$11.05; Mississippi, \$8.60; Tennessee, \$11.10.

The bureau has made studies of the scheduled hours of work for 232,974 women employed in the industries of 18 states. The scheduled working hours for 37 of these women were 45 a week or less, for 17 per cent the scheduled weekly hours were over 54.

The chief of the women's bureau is Miss Mary Anderson who came to the United States by way of Ellis Island, and began her work in a boot and shoe factory. Interest in the organization of women workers led her to the study of red ribbon strikes, which resulted in her work on the Women's Trade Union League.

TURKISH POLICE IN BRILLIANT GARB

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16 (AP).—A new corps of brilliantly dressed traffic police are giving back to the streets of Constantinople the color lost with the passing of fez and turban. The crimson and brass helmets of these officers of the law and their batons of red and white stripes, which resemble sticks of peppermint candy, give promise that the new era is not to be entirely drab.

The director of police, Ekrem Bey, also has instituted the first electric signs for traffic control. These signs are such an unexpected novelty that crowds of pedestrians thus far have been blocking the sidewalks and roads in such a way as to make it well-nigh impossible for vehicles to obey the new guiding lights.

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed

W. DAVIDSON
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates

Real and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats relined and new furs bought. Furs stored and insured. Fur garments made to order.
176 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Home of Quality Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at all hours
CATERING—CONF. CTIONERY

C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

The Louise Clothes Shop announces the final coat clearance sale. All coats are to be sold regardless of former prices.

THE LOUISE CLOTHES SHOP
37 Temple Place, Boston
(Over T. D. Whitney's)
—LOUISE LEVENHALL—

BOSTON
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

Walk-Over

Semi-Annual Mark-Down
of

Men's and Women's
Seasonable Shoes

both high and low patterns, including many of this season's novelties.

Priced 4.90 5.90 6.90 7.90

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St., Roxbury
2359 Washington St., Roxbury

What They are saying.

GUSTAV STRESEMANN: "The rays reflected from this great European work of pacification (Locarno) assuredly cannot and will not fail to influence the rest of the world."

C. W. LEE: "The efficiency expert who overlooks the Golden Rule has missed his best bet."

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON: "I am going to show up the conspiracy that exists to trick dry leaders into statements that can be twisted."

CHARLES H. MARKHAM: "There are now more than 40 motor vehicles in use for every mile of hard-surfaced road in the United States."

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND: "It is to the so-called 'backward nations' in South America, Africa, Asia, and Russia that America must look in the long run for future trade."

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN: "We have them (artists) exhibit their work, we fête them, give parties for them, and then flock to the galleries and admire some chrome."

ALLAN DINEHART: "In a performance the great thing is to give the audience a chance to act your play."

ORDERS AT SHOW PLEASE DEALERS

Prove, They Say, That Motor
Saturation Point Is
Not in Sight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Statements that the saturation point in automobile production had been reached, or that this visionary point was in sight, seem to have been disproved by the numerous orders booked at the National Automobile Show.

Prospective purchasers, either present owners or new ones, encouraged the exhibitors to the belief that 1926 will be as satisfactory a year in the automobile trade as was 1925. From the minute the doors of the Grand Central Palace opened the four floors have been thronged.

Orders placed by dealers are regarded as being particularly strong evidence of the likelihood of automobile sales this year equaling those of last year.

While the improvements made in the new models are not always evident to the untrained observer, the refinement of details has gone steadily forward. Many cars incorporate improvements and changes as soon as they are developed by the engineers, rather than waiting for new seasonal models to be put out.

For example, one car has a combination ignition switch and spark advance lever. Retarding the spark all the way cuts off the ignition and

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advancing the spark beyond a certain unmistakable point turns the ignition on.

Some cars are equipped with a dual lock which automatically locks the transmission when the ignition is locked, thus affording double protection against theft.

A number have springs with negative camber, a technical term which simply means the springs instead of being bowed upward as heretofore customary are bowed downward slightly, the ends of the spring being lower than the middle. These make for easier riding.

Several cars have bumper mountings built into the ends of the frame at the factory—a feature which is intended to give a more secure mounting to the bumper.

At least two makes of cars have the horn located on the left front frame member, a change made to give full efficiency of the horn as a signaling device.

On many of the new cars to obtain greater braking efficiency and to increase the life at brake lining and drums, the brake lining is ground to a true, concentric surface after the brake bands are put in place, but before the wheels are attached, while brake drums are machined after they are attached to the wheels, instead of before.

An interesting headlamp feature seen on several cars consists of a bulb inside of which are two flameless lights. The flameless lights, when current is switched through one of these flameless, the usual straight-ahead headlight beam is had but when current is switched through the other flameless the headlight beam is depressed so that it does not glare in the eyes of an approaching driver.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP).—The national automobile show has been one of the most successful in its history, automobile men say. A. H. Clancy, president of the Oakland Motor Car Company, said that the main developments which had aided in speeding the 1925 market were a safer production and distribution policy by all manufacturers.

Announcement was made by Buick executives that factory production would remain at capacity in their plant for at least the first three months of 1926. Their 1925 output was 90,000 cars, the largest in the history of the company.

AMERICAN DESIGNS EXHIBITED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP).—American architecture in all its phases, from skyscrapers to bridges and country homes are being demonstrated to the people of Berlin at an exhibition which opened today at the Academy of Fine Arts, of which Max Lieberman is president.

Sixty prominent American architects from various parts of the country have contributed photographs, plans and designs. The exhibition is largely due to a visit of a German delegation last summer to the Convention of Architects, held in New York. It is intended to acquaint Germany, where the need for skyscrapers and other modern buildings is becoming more and more apparent, with the latest American developments. The exhibits show the historical development of American architecture.

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LEGION PLEDGED TO COURT ENTRY

Executive Board Reaffirms
Plea for Single Depart-
ment of Defense

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16 (Special).—The American Legion stands four square behind the proposal for adherence of the United States to a World Court, as a result of action of the Legion national executive committee in its January session here.

Referring to the indorsement at the Omaha convention of American participation in a Permanent Court of International Justice, a resolution adopted by the committee says: "We reiterate the principles set forth in resolutions adopted by the seventh national convention of the American Legion advocating the immediate entrance of the United States into a World Court."

The national legislative committee of the organization was instructed to present the Legion's attitude to the Senate, where the World Court question is pending.

Defense Conference

Authority to call a national conference on national defense was voted to John R. McQuigg, national commander. Mr. McQuigg protested what he termed propaganda against military training in the schools.

A national aviation program adopted for the Legion reaffirms the demand for a single department of national defense under a civilian secretary, with assistant secretaries for land, sea and air forces. Recommendations of the national aeronautics committee include:

(a) Substantial expenditure each year for modern flying equipment.
(b) Survey and destruction of obsolete equipment.
(c) Promulgation of requests on ranks, pay and duty to fit specialized work.

Commercial Flying

For the encouragement of civilian and commercial aviation separation from military aviation, the committee proposed:

(a) Establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce.
(b) Extension of air mail, preferably by contract.
(c) Construction of lighted airways and dissemination of proper weather information.
(d) Release of a reasonable amount of surplus aviation equipment to civilians at fair prices.
(e) Program of education and commercial encouragement prepared and executed by the Bureau of Aeronautics.

The national convention in Philadelphia will be held Oct. 11 to 15, the executive committee decided.

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Union Station Under Common Proposed in Legislative Bill

New City Plan Also Includes Municipal Building Over Charles Street Adjoining Public Garden

Erection of a union railroad station under Boston Common, a new City Hall to be built on a bridge along Charles Street, and other plans to serve Boston as it grows into a larger city, are included in a bill filed with the Massachusetts Legislature today by Fred S. Elwell, Boston insurance man, city planner, and member of the Malden Planning Board.

Containing that not a tree or shrub of the Common would be damaged by a union station beneath, Mr. Elwell points out the many benefits which would result from such a plan. In particular, he calls attention to the central and beautiful location of such a station, the fact that no land now valuable through its use for business purposes would have to be taken, and the benefits which electrification of the roads would bring to surrounding communities through more speedy transportation.

In his bill Mr. Elwell asks for the appointment of a commission to study details of the plan, estimate expenses and practicability. He plans to finance the station through a state bond issue, with the three railroads paying appropriate rentals.

Another plan advocated by Mr. Elwell would investigate the advisability of building a new City Hall on a "bridge" along Charles street between the Common and the Public Garden. There, again, he points out, the land is already owned by the city, and the location is particularly pleasing.

Ambition of His Youth

Ever since he was a boy in the Park Square district of Boston, Mr. Elwell has been interested in city planning. He has long wanted to help build a model city, and his plans for the development of Boston are the result of training and study, with practical contacts in business life.

With electrification of the railroads, it would be possible to follow the recommendations of the Metropolitan District Planning Board in their recent supplementary report on the loop highway, and build trunk roads or highways on top of the present Boston & Albany Railroad and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad tracks far out into the suburbs of the city. Need for a central union station and a new City Hall has long been recognized as pressing by those interested in Boston's future.

Telling his own story, Mr. Elwell says: "The vision of the period before the great World War is as much out of date as a pre-war calendar and the transportation of that period which was calculated to meet our needs and apparently provided for a reasonable future is now inadequate for the present, much less providing for the future."

Thousands of people who now are hiring, leasing or buying or building homes in the suburbs are rapidly extending their metropolitan suburban home area and these people are urgently calling for adequate transportation facilities and this transportation must be provided.

We have nearly 2,000,000 people now residing in Metropolitan Boston. We are a principal part of the great industrial, commercial and consuming people of the civilized world. Try to visualize properly that the Elevated Railway transportation and all like transportation in cities elsewhere is local transportation only.

Steam railroad transportation is not only local but is also national and international in character, connecting us by land and sea with the markets of the world. The steam railroad is the main artery of commerce as well as the real builder of our nation. Make the most of your opportunity and for the steam railroads for they are the main arteries of local, national and international transportation facilities.

Future Growth Indicated

The future development of the city of Boston is clearly indicated. Its banking and insurance business will permanently remain in the State Street section, which is now largely devoted to these interests just as corresponding sections of other cities have remained in the Wall Street section of New York, notwithstanding the extraordinary changes which have taken place in the location of many other lines of business, none of which, excepting banking and insurance, has long remained in one location.

It seems that the section to the east of Washington Street must also be the permanent location of the wholesale and commission business (as well as the banking and insurance business) and it is clearly indicated that it cannot be many years before that section of the city bounded by Boylston Street, Massachusetts Avenue, Beacon and Arlington streets will be added to our retail business district. In the tide has already strongly set in that direction.

The surface of the Common or Public Garden must not be marred. With these fundamental matters in mind if I were asked where I would locate a union station I would answer: at the most central point, under the Public Garden and the Common, because a union station so located would bring all rail traffic to the most central point with the most extraordinary opportunity to radiate the traffic in all directions from the center and by bringing all vehicular travel into the station underground to prevent the congestion we now have at the South and North stations.

No Property Disturbance

This location for a Union Station is best from an economic standpoint, presents no serious engineering difficulty and offers the most practical solution for handling the ever increasing traffic.

In this location no property would be torn down or destroyed. No interference would occur with the water or gas mains, electric conduits or sewers. Property in every direction from this center throughout the Metropolitan Boston district would become stabilized and not diminish but would increase in value should a Union Station be constructed at such a central point.

An intelligent observer, whose opinion is worthy of respect, after a study of our metropolitan transportation problem, expressing his surprise that Boston was so lacking in traffic facilities, said we were operating under the conditions of 1895 instead of those of 1925. He could not understand how a city of such importance was so lacking in modernized and efficient traffic facilities. He considered electrification of

steam roads an immediate necessity and a vital need that the Elevated take over all passenger service within 10 miles of the proposed terminal, so that local service would not interfere with the long distance traffic which it is the duty of the railroads to serve efficiently.

The first problem that presented itself to his mind was a location for such a station. Obviously, it should be in the center of the city. Further study presented to his practical mind that a surface station or even a subway station in the vicinity of Post Office Square would be altogether inadequate and economically impossible. Looking about for another location reasonably meeting the re-

quirements, he gave due consideration to future growth of the city, for in recent years the development of the railroads, the gradual encroachment of business on Beacon and Boylston Streets, and even on Commonwealth Avenue, indicated that the movement of Boston's growth was westward, and that it would be only a few years when Arlington Street, Street to Beacon Street would be wholly business. He learned that the city of Boston had built its subway in time and expense. Such a station located under the Public Garden, led him to the conclusion that the solution of the problem was a deep underground station under the Common and Public Gardens.

Advantages Cited

Some of the advantages of this plan are: First, there would be no land cost; second, the State could issue long-term bonds, 50 to 60 years at about 3 per cent, and the station could be constructed by the city as part of the subway system. The station would be so far below the surface that not a tree nor a shrub on the Common or Public Gardens would be disturbed. Under this plan the railroads would lease the station from the city on a percentage basis, and so provide for interest, on and amortization of the bonds. The central station would relieve the streets of the heavy travel between stations and the many subway approaches and exits would prevent all congestion in the immediate vicinity of the station, and at no inconsiderable saving in time and expense. Such a central station would centralize traffic and decentralize the surface passenger movement, and as business tends steadily up from Arlington Street, the advantages of this station, so centrally located would become more and more manifest. He was greatly influenced in his views by the evidence that banking, insurance and wholesale business had already been established in the present areas to remain there indefinitely.

Trains passing out from this central station would come to the surface on the eastern division of the Boston & Maine at about Revere, on the western division at Malden, on the northern division at Winchester, on the Fitchburg division at Belmont, on the Boston & Albany at Allston, on the Providence division at the New York, New Haven & Hartford at Hyde Park, and on the Old Colony division at Atlantic. The station would eliminate all the winter yard troubles, with which long passenger trains are so familiar.

Use of Filling Material

The underground excavation necessarily required for a station of this large area, such as he recommends, would yield an enormous quantity of filling material which the city of Boston could use to its great advantage and profit, conveying it by the underground system to flats which are owned by the city, thereby creating a greatly increased taxable area, to be utilized to the advantage of the city.

Coincident with the construction of a Union Station, consideration must be given to convenient and adequate freight terminals. Obviously, the freight terminals must be so located that they would have, besides convenience of access by the trunk lines and Boston shippers, a location on the harbor to accommodate water traffic. Therefore, the natural location of the northern freight terminal would be in that section of the water front from the Hoosier to the Sullivan Square. The southern terminal to be on the South Boston water front.

This is the practical solution of a big problem that must be solved in the near future. The history of transportation in urban centers is one of transportation lagging behind public need and this plan presents not only the most economic, but the most ample provision for the future when Metropolitan Boston will have two to three times its present population. It also makes it possible for Boston business men to locate their homes 20, 30 and 40 miles in the country to their great benefit as well as to the profit of the carriers.

Use of Credit

It has become an accepted fact that states and cities can use their credit to build terminals, and in a number of instances have done so. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and other public utilities, such as the Metropolitan water, sewer, and park systems, have been financed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A transportation expert and economist recently stated that millions must be

spent on the Boston & Maine terminals to make possible an efficient operation of that road. Opinions differ as to the cause of the hopeless financial condition of our New England railroads, but the fact is that they are unable to finance any large constructive plan. The building of a union station and modern freight terminals by the city or State would release a large amount of railroad property for commercial purposes, and the great immediate advantage of the railroads.

Metropolitan Boston, within the lifetime of persons now living, will have a population of approximately 5,000,000 to 6,000,000, and nearly 40 cities outside the Metropolitan district will enjoy a similar increase in population. Boston has long desired a new City Hall, as a part of the new Union Station it is proposed to construct a bridge over that part of Charles Street between the Public Garden and Common (where the city now owns) namely from Boylston Street to Beacon Street. This bridge, having beautiful arches and abutments, would have a width exceeding 100 feet and on its top surface would be built a new City Hall not to exceed

the zoning law requirement in the height and possibly built in Georgian or in the style of the Despradelle building, which has been built to be admired by all. This would release the present City Hall and Annex having a value of several millions of dollars for private enterprise, and so become a revenue producer for all time. A new City Hall need not cost more than half of this property value.

New City Hall on Old Money
In other words, Boston would get a new City Hall without expending new money and it would be on land that is not now and never would be taxable. Boston would have a City Hall that could accommodate every department for which the city is now paying rent in other outside buildings not owned by the city, thereby causing a tremendous annual saving. In this building there also could be housed the executive offices of the city, and the city would be able to house the city's departments in a large public forum. Entrance and exits to the underground Union Station must be built without marring the Common or Public Gardens. This can be done by constructing entrances and exits in the abutments of each arch of the bridge and also provide elevator service in the outside end of each arch. Pedestrians would enter and leave the Union Station from the Boston Common and Public Gardens. The station would be connected by an automobile passenger service would enter and leave from the Charles Street (under the bridge) sides of the station. Elevator service would be provided for on the outside end of each abutment for the Union Station and also for the City Hall.

Elevated Connections
The entire elevated railway system would be connected by entrances and exits, located wherever required, with this great underground Union Station, because at the present time the Elevated runs all center and radiate from there. The passenger or traveler from everywhere could come and go in the most expeditious way to or from this common center.

The excavation of material for this underground station can be used to reclaim 100 acres of land along the Boston Harbor front, the value of which would increase enormously in years to come. Also, the excavation of the station would be used to reclaim a considerable area in the Cape Pasture, while that from the eastern division of the Boston & Maine could likewise be used on the Revere and Saugus marshes.

A further suggestion is that all the commercial, present railroad cuts could be converted into highways. Public garages in the center of Boston should be used, and a part of the North and South Stations should be taken over for commercial purposes and used to care for the automobiles of the business public. The streets of the business district should not be used for the parking of automobiles, as such constitutes a great menace to the safety of the city in the event of fire, and also impedes the expedition of traffic.

Terminal Garages
Automobile terminal garages should be built on each main artery of the city, and a reasonable distance from the center of the business district of Boston, within which center the automobile use of merchants, professional men or workers in the business district should not be allowed to come. Keep the unnecessary automobile out of the heart of the city.

A commission should be appointed, consisting of the Metropolitan district commission and the division of public works, to take over all of the main thoroughfares which are interstate, interstate, and arterial roads, and said commission should have absolute charge of such thoroughfares. The Metropolitan park, Metropolitan water and Metropolitan sewer commissioners have charge of all matters pertaining to their several departments, and the streets of the cities and towns should be cared for as they now are.

Concentrated, intelligent, constructive criticism of this plan is invited. Practical criticisms from people of vision, whose views may differ from mine and from those whose thought in the main may coincide with mine, may cause us to come quicker to conclusions which will expedite the improvement of our transportation facilities and enable us the better to maintain our position as one of the great cities in the world.

FURTHER LOAN FOR JUGOSLAVIA
LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Bank & Co. group in London has agreed to a loan, in addition to the \$20,000,000 loan, in 1925, for the Jugoslavian debt, to be used for the reconstruction of the country.

CHAMBERS VOTE ON 'AD' PETITION
Bill Would Permit Cities to Appropriate Publicity Campaign Funds
Balloting to determine the wishes of all member organizations of the Massachusetts state Chamber of Commerce with regard to the legislative proposal that cities and towns be permitted to appropriate money to advertise their resources and advantages, was started yesterday by the executive committee of the state body.

Statements of the commonly accepted arguments both in favor and opposed to the proposal were mailed to the organizations. The directors of

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than 50 who are affiliated with the state organization, all of whom are entitled to vote. The bill to accompany the referendum provides that any city or town may appropriate not over one-twentieth of 1 per cent of its assessed valuation, and that if the municipal authorities desire, they can make the public fund available contingent on the raising of other sums by private contribution.

BUSY SOUTH DAKOTA YEAR IS PREDICTED

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence)—South Dakota is due for a busy year in 1926, in the opinion of B. F. Myers, State Secretary of Agriculture. Basing his opinion upon the observations of past years, Mr. Myers points out that since statehood there has been a curious regularity in the occurrence of highly prosperous years in the history of the State, separated at intervals of six years.

MINIMUM WAGE ACTION PLANNED

Boards Authorized for Survey of Jewelry and Sporting Goods Industries

Boards to recommend minimum wages for women employed in the manufacture of jewelry and related products, and in the manufacture of toys, games, and sporting goods, will be established as a result of the vote of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, a branch of the State Department of Labor and Industries. The jewelry occupation, it is announced, includes the manufacture of jewelry, watches, and optical goods. The board for this occupation is to be composed of 15 members as follows:

IPSWICH RIVER PLAN OPPOSED

Essex County Representatives Ask for Survey of Local Water Needs

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special)—More than 100 officials and representatives of 20 towns and cities of Essex County met to discuss the proposed taking of the Ipswich River watershed in the vicinity of Topsfield and Wenham, for the creation of a great storage basin for feeding the metropolitan supply. Much opposition was expressed.

Mayor George J. Bates called the meeting to order and introduced X. A. Goodnow, chief engineer of the state health department, with a request that he explain to the gathering the recommendations of the Metropolitan Supply Commission. Mr. Goodnow outlined the conditions which make it impossible for the Metropolitan District to longer delay enlargement of the Metropolitan water supply, pointing out that there is now a population of 2,000,000 persons within 20 miles of the State House.

He explained that the proposed taking of the Ipswich River watershed would provide 80,000,000 gallons of water a day, of which 30,000,000 gallons is to be reserved for Essex County.

"The Ipswich River watershed should be reserved for Essex County," said Mr. Goodnow, "unless you can make some provision whereby the Metropolitan District will give up its Ipswich rights in the future."

Inasmuch as the full report of the commission was not before the meeting, Mr. Goodnow could not explain the arrangements proposed for Essex County.

A resolution accepted by the meeting was to be filed in the Legislature today by Representative Wellman of Topsfield.

The Department of Public Health to investigate the water supply and resources of the cities and towns of the County of Essex, and was signed by the mayors, chairmen of the boards of selectmen and chairmen of the water boards of the cities and towns represented at the meeting.

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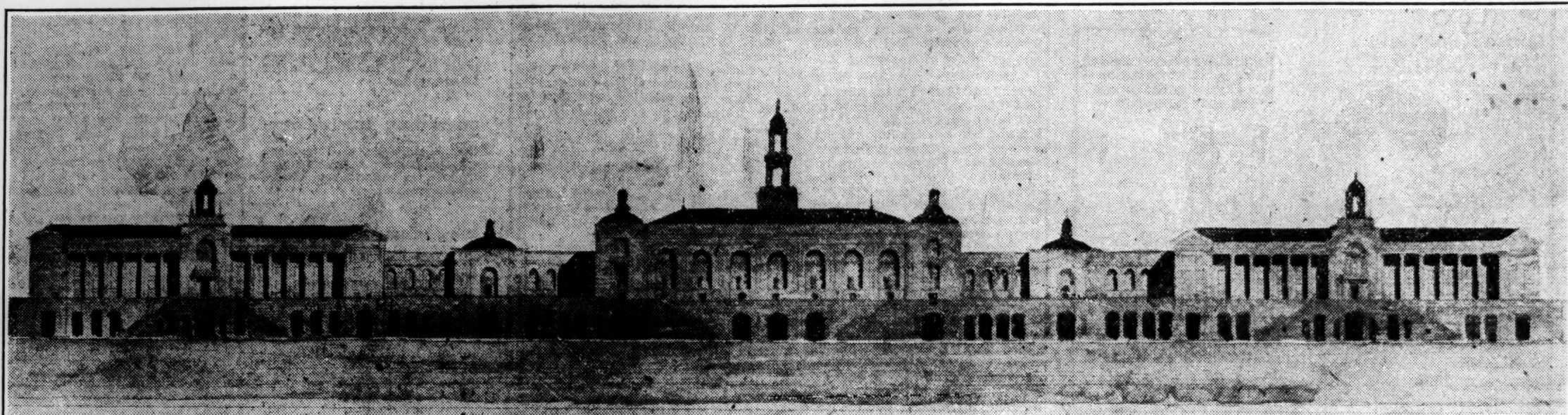
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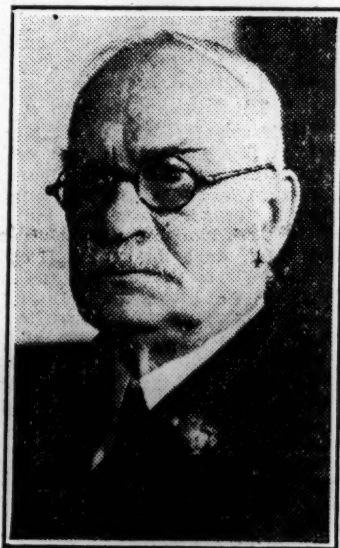
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Proposed Municipal Building Over Charles Street, Between the Public Garden and the Common



Nowhall and Elvins, Architects

Plans Union Station



FRED S. ELWELL

NEW COURSE OPENS FOR ART STUDENTS

A new course open to seniors and professional artists has started at the School of Fine Arts and Crafts, Newbury Street, under the direction of Daniel V. Thompson, assistant instructor, fine arts department at Harvard University, and also an instructor at Radcliffe College.

The new course, "Methods, Materials, and Implements," deals with certain technique which Mr. Thompson has revised in this course in order to give modern craftsmen the benefit of old methods in the solution of their modern problems.

Emphasis is to be laid on the suitability of the medium to the performance and the properties of materials. The appreciation of tools and the essentials of craftsmanship methods are stressed in pen-cutting and manuscript writing, color and gold in books, illumination, decoration of panels and canvases, gesso and Pastiglia, sliding stamping and engraving, graffito technique, and tempera painting. There will also be a point of view of suitability, economy, and beauty. Special emphasis is to be laid on the varieties and uses of color in painting.

Sunlight Aids Judge to Make Awards for Champion Felines

Prizes Are Bestowed for Best in Classes of Smoke and Silver Whose Fine Points Are Distinguishable Only in Actinic Rays

Sun, drifting thinly in through the windows at Horticultural Hall late yesterday, made it possible for Arch E. Horne, English judge, to determine what he had been unable to determine on the first day of judging of the twenty-fourth annual championship show of the Boston Cat Club, namely, the best American-bred cat, best kitten, best white cat and the winners of the various cups and trophies which, it is said, are generally to be found in the smoke and silver classes, and can never be determined without the aid of sunlight to reveal the possible existence of the disqualifying streak of yellowish white.

Mrs. Nellie M. Bailey of Hudson, Mass., came off victorious with the cup for the best kitten, for which she had entered her already celebrated Justamere Bud, a silver male of exceptional beauty.

Mrs. Marion Hobbs' Champion Cloe of Pequotette, also a silver, was judged the best cat in the show, and Shaffer's Major Paine, owned by Mrs. T. E. LaFayette, took the honors as best white cat entered in the show. Major Paine was previously awarded with the prolonged fluster, the staret and sing-song remarks addressed to him by visitors, who lingered longer than pleased him before his compartment.

Inasmuch as this was the first three-point show held by the club, there was increased interest in the judgments. In a three-point show, when there are over 125 competitors, any cat given a blue and winners' credit has therefore a credit of three points toward the 10 required for championship. Thus, there were among the cats which, by winning firsts in their classes secured the coveted three points toward 10, including Don Qui Vive, of Vread, white, owned by Mrs. Gertrude B. W. Brigham; Moorland Lassie, white novice, owned by Miss Katherine Morey; Ruthie White, golden-eyed

MEDICAL JOURNAL ARTICLE POINTS OUT SERUM DANGER

Chester A. Stewart, M. D., of University of Minnesota Medical School, Discusses Effects of a Series of Toxin-Antitoxin Inoculations

The following "letter to the Editor" has been received from Henry D. Nunn:

During the last four years or more the Massachusetts Department of Public Health in close co-operation with local boards of health, and generally with the sanction of school authorities, has persisted in pushing the so-called immunization of children against diphtheria by a series of inoculations with toxin-antitoxin.

I have from time to time called attention to the criticisms of the procedure from accredited members of the medical profession, especially pointing out the assertion that this procedure is paving the way for serious trouble later on by sensitizing children to horse serum.

An article in the Jan. 9, 1926, number of the Journal of the American Medical Association entitled "Antidiphtheria Reactions Following Administration of Serums to Children Previously Immunized Against Diphtheria" indicates that serious results are beginning to be met with, and the author of the article, Chester A. Stewart, M. D., Ph. D., assistant professor, department of pediatrics, University of Minnesota Medical School, sounds the alarm.

Dr. Stewart evidently realizes that in pointing out the dangers of this procedure he must not too bluntly attack a procedure which has so generally had the endorsement of members of the medical profession identified with the Public Health Service. In his opening paragraph he says:

"The administration of diphtheria toxin-antitoxin to render children immune to diphtheria is unquestionably a valuable procedure, although having the distinct disadvantage of sensitizing these individuals to horse serum. Subsequent administrations of serums as therapeutic and prophylactic measures undoubtedly are accompanied with the danger of anaphylactic reactions."

"As a result of the widespread employment of toxin-antitoxin preparations for active immunization of children against diphtheria, clinicians undoubtedly will encounter an increased frequency of this kind of anaphylactic reaction following subsequent administration of serums to these sensitized patients. I have recently had seven such instances, all of which occurred in children who previously had been immunized against diphtheria."

For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the term "anaphylactic reaction," I may say that the word anaphylaxis means, "The state of unusual or exaggerated susceptibility to foreign protein." Anaphylactic shock following the administration of diphtheria antitoxin and other horse serums, has in a

considerable number of cases caused almost instantaneous death.

Dr. Stewart goes on to quote instances within his own experience. In the concluding portion of Dr. Stewart's article, which he calls to the attention of the following sub-head, "Danger in Use of Antitoxin Containing Horse Serum," he says:

"A complete avoidance of serum sensitization undoubtedly is highly desirable. . . . Attention is called to the fact that the occurrence of anaphylactic reactions following the administration of various antitoxins containing horse serum to children who have been sensitized to this serum through diphtheria immunization."

I do not desire to cause uneasiness in the minds of parents whose children have undergone the Schick test-toxin-antitoxin procedure, but it is proper and pertinent to state that the public health officials in urging the use of toxin-antitoxin inoculations are paving the way for evils which may well exceed those they are no doubt honestly desirous of avoiding.

PRESIDENT UNMOVED ON COAL SITUATION

Federal Policy Unchanged, Says White House Report

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—There is no change in the Government policy of hands off in the coal strike. President Coolidge is not contemplating taking any action, it was stated for him at the White House, where it was said also that the question was not discussed at the Cabinet meeting.

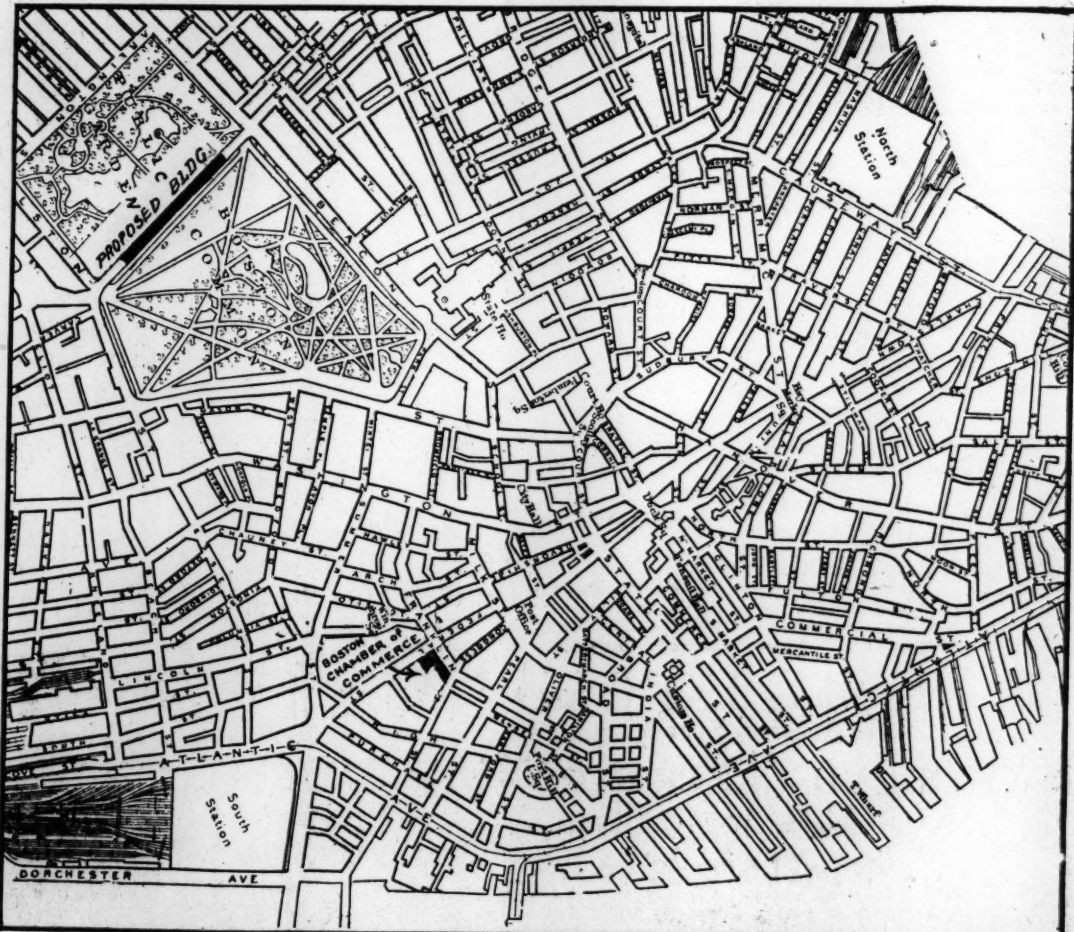
The President sees no way at present for the Government to intervene in the situation, and is convinced the Federal Government can do nothing until Congress has enacted legislation granting authorization for action in such industrial controversies.

Although there is not as much anaphylactic as could be wished for the public is not suffering for lack of fuel, it was pointed out, since there are other heat-producing commodities in abundance.

Four Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania conferred with J. D. Sweeney, Secretary of Labor, but nothing was made public regarding the character of the discussion or whether any conclusion was arrived at.

Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, has introduced in the Senate a resolution asking the President to "take whatever steps are necessary to bring about an immediate resumption of anthracite coal production," declaring that the country was in "imminent danger because of lack of an essential fuel for which substitutes were unsatisfactory and unduly expensive."

Boston's Central Business District



Shows the Proposed City Hall Between the Public Garden and the Common, Also the Location of the North and South Stations. With the Union Station Under the Common, as Projected by Mr. Elwell, Relative Locations and Distances Are Shown.

RAIL LABOR BILL FACING DEBATE

Would Abolish Present Federal Board—Rate Question Raised

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The charge of insufficiency of protection for the public was raised as an objection of the Railway Labor Act at a hearing on the bill before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Following the appearance of a number of railroad labor organization officials, who commended the measure and urged its enactment, James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, questioned the adequacy of the measure in safeguarding the interests of the public. He contended that the existing Labor Board was, in theory, the proper means for the settlement of labor problems in the transportation industry.

The act proposes the abolishment of the Labor Board and the establishment of a group of adjustment and mediation boards, both railroad executives and employees have informed the committee that they have lost confidence in the existing Labor Board, and are unwilling to submit their difference for its consideration.

Public Protection
"If Congress abolishes the Labor Board," Mr. Emery told the committee, "then it abandons a policy adopted for the protection of the public. By accepting the plan of voluntary mutual mediation proposed in this bill by carriers and employees Congress surrenders unlimited control of transportation and its cost to the decision of two of the parties concerned, thereby refusing the public the protection to which it is entitled and must have."

An amendment to the bill was proposed by Mr. Emery. His suggestion, he averred, would give the protection he declared was necessary. His proposal would empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend any agreement or award reached between the railroads and their employees which would mean higher costs and hence increased rate charges.

Donald Richberg, general counsel for the railroad labor organizations, in reply to the suggested amendment, declared that under the proposed law the Interstate Commerce Commission had complete power to pass on rates and that no schedule of increased charges could be affected by agreement between railroad executives and employees unless approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This, he declared, acted as an automatic check and safeguard in the public's interest.

Will Report Soon
James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, stated at the close of the hearing that the committee would continue its hearings on the bill without interruption. He expressed the belief that the measure would be reported to the Senate within a week.

Among the labor union officials who addressed the committee in favor of the act were: William S. Brown, president, National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; B. M. Jewell, president, railway employees' department, American Federation of America; F. L. Flyozial, president, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Labor officials discussing the opposition of the Manufacturers' Association declared that their disapproval of the plan was grounded on the apprehension that its acceptance and success would mean that it would be adopted by industry at large, particularly the coal mining business.

CO-OPERATIVES STUDY CREDITS

Relation to Farm Marketing Discussed at Conference at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Whether the co-operative organizations should go into the credit business as an aid to the farmer was discussed at the final meeting of the Co-operative Marketing Conference here, C. O. Moser, general manager, American Cotton Growers' Exchange, said the ultimate success of farm production credit by co-operatives must lie in the care with which the loans were extended, but that, in his opinion, the system was not only practical but essential to the co-operatives' development.

Farmer business now takes three types of credit, Mr. Moser said. These three types have been recognized (1) by the Government in the establishment of the Federal Farm Loan Bank to meet long-time credit needs; (2) the provision for the short-time credit needs through the Federal Reserve system under which local banks may discount their short-time paper; and (3) the establishment of the intermediate credit bank to meet the need of agricultural producers in financing live-stock operations or in production and marketing of staple crops that require practically a 12-month period in production and another 12-month period in marketing.

"The agricultural credit corporations operating over the area of a district, or of an entire state," said

Mr. Moser, "present the type of production credit agency which up to this time has found the greatest favor with the marketing associations operating over the larger territory. In other words, it appears, from the standpoint of co-operative marketing associations, that the most satisfactory type of credit corporation is that which operates through a central management over as large a territory as that of the co-operative association itself."

"The idea of production credit from the standpoint of the co-operative association is that he who controls production credit controls the marketing of the crop. Unfortunately there has grown up in connection with many of the interior banks, who have always supplied production credit to farmers, the practice of buying farmers' products."

"With the bank in a position to force liquidation, the opportunity for agricultural products out of the hands of the grower at prices unfavorable to the growers' interests are too common to require any proof."

EDITORS DISCUSS HIGH STANDARDS

"Improve Ethical Policies," Is General Plea at Washington Session

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Progress in the program for improved standards of journalism was reported at the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which opened here today, bringing 60 editors from all parts of the country together for a two-day discussion of professional and ethical problems of newspaper editing.

The opening session was devoted to the address of the president, Casper S. Yost, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and reports from the committee on syndicates and on schools of journalism.

The danger to daily papers of indiscriminate use of syndicated material was stressed in the report of the committee on syndicates. The report, while not condemning syndicates in general, indicated that there is a tendency to use syndicated features written under prominent names when the quality of the material would not justify its publication. Greater discrimination by editors in the use of this material was urged as necessary to preserve a high standard among the press of the country and to preserve the individuality of newspaper publications.

There has been a growing consciousness of the need for high moral standards in newspaper work as a result of the adoption of the Society's "canons of journalism," delegates to the meeting were told by Mr. Yost in his presidential address. "The canons of journalism have stimulated thought throughout the profession as nothing else has ever done," he declared. "There has been more discussion of ethical questions since these canons were adopted than in the whole precious history of journalism. All ethical progress has ever been through the development of public opinion and sentiment in favor of specific standards of moral conduct."

Mr. Yost urged that the society bend its efforts toward adequate training of the coming generation of journalists, and co-operate with schools of journalism. He also recommended that members of the society try to arouse the interest and support of newspaper publishers, through the American Association of Newspaper Publishers, for the campaign to improve ethical standards in newspaper work.

Discussing the problem of the publication of "crime news" Mr. Yost said "There is no ethical question before us today as important and urgent as crime news."

Further sessions of the meeting will be devoted to discussion of various phases of newspaper editing, particularly the task of the American press in reporting and commenting on political news.

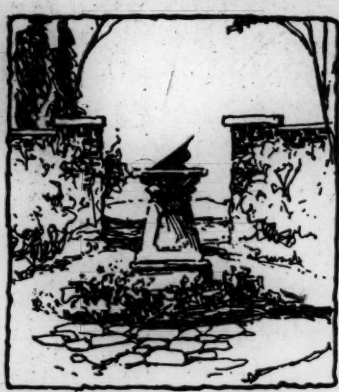
SON SUCCEEDS HEAD OF CUDAHY COMPANY

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Edward A. Cudahy Jr., who entered the packing house business 20 years ago, has been elected to succeed his father as president of the Cudahy Packing Company here. For 10 years he has been vice-president of the company and "had relieved the elder Cudahy of many of his more arduous duties, and the recent progress of the company is due, in no small measure, to his efforts," states an announcement from the company.

Mr. Cudahy Sr. was elected chairman of the board. He states that he will not retire, but, as chairman, will act not only in an advisory capacity but continue to assist in active management of the company.

TOLEDO MAYOR BANS GAMBLING

TOLEDO, Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence).—A general order to confiscate all slot machines and wipe out gambling of all kinds wherever it may be found has been issued to police here by Mayor Fred J. Mery as one of the first official acts of his administration. "I will not tolerate the use of slot machines in Toledo during my administration," declared the Mayor. "I have ordered them removed from all establishments in the city."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Seattle, Wash.

Special Correspondence
MR. M. had opened a little store in the heart of the business district. The store was in a building half a block long and one story in height and built against a side hill so anyone from the rear could get on the roof.

A number of newboys used to delight playing on the roof, and finally threw sand through the skylight, messing up the store below. Mrs. M. complained to the policeman on the beat, who threatened to arrest the boys, but things only became worse.

One day a friend came in and Mrs. M. told all her troubles. The friend said: "You are not working this out right; you must express more love." "Love!" I'd just like to pound every one of them!" was the hasty reply. The friend, however, advised her to let the boys alone, and to return good for evil.

In a few days the thought came that boys always like something good to eat, so Mrs. M. got two large, cold watermelons and, watching at the store door, called some of the boys in. They called the other boys and all seemed very pleased, exclaiming: "Say, this is great!" Then she invited them all to dinner the next week. She had the store all decorated with flags and gay lanterns, and a table down through the center, where the eight boys were served with a dinner of roast chicken and "all the fixins", pie and ice cream.

At the close of the meal one of the boys who seemed to be the leader stood up and said: "Lady, you have been awful good to us and we are very sorry that we have annoyed you, and all the boys in this gang stand ready to help you in any way they can. Don't we, fellows?" They all clapped their hands and shouted "You bet!"

Mrs. M. had not referred in any

way to anything disagreeable that the boys had done. Shortly after this it was Halloween, and the "gang" stood by to see that not even soap was rubbed on the show windows.

(From the Peoria Star)

Peoria, Ill.

WHEN the courthouse clock booms the hour of 10 each evening, it is the dinner bell for two dogs, a big one and a little one, close friends and antecedents unknown. They are always on time, scratching at the door of a restaurant in the 400 block, Main Street. The employees expect them, and a bundle of bones is always ready. The big fellow carries the bundle, and with an appreciative wagging of tails the two trot away toward the river bank to enjoy the plenty that is theirs.

LAUDS FARM EXPORT AGENCY PROPOSAL

Ex-Governor of Texas Praises Jardine Surplus Plan

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Oscar B. Colquitt, formerly Governor, has authorized a statement that he regards as sound the proposal of William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, that a governmental agency be established to aid the farming interests in disposing of their surplus farm produce. Mr. Colquitt would include cotton.

Placing himself in opposition to the regular Republican Administration forces, including Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who are opposed to the Jardine suggestion, Mr. Colquitt praises any effort that gives promise of stabilizing the price of cotton.

"I think every person in the South," he said, "should support such a move as would result in the establishment of a national export commission to take the surplus farm products off the market and thereby prevent disastrous prices for farm products. What Secretary Jardine has proposed for wheat should by all means include cotton, too."

"If such an agency had been operative last year, when a crop of almost 18,000,000 bales was on the market, the commission could have bought from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales of cotton and by taking them off the market could have lifted the price from 18 cents to 30 cents a pound. Only the Government, with its powerful credit resources, can accomplish this type of price stabilization, however."

MOTOR FREIGHT LANES ADVISED

Engineers Find Traffic Problems Growing in America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The traffic problem of the American city engaged the attention of the American Engineering Council in session here. These problems are beyond the control of the police and are properly subjects for constructive engineering action, it was said.

"In association with other organizations the Council will take up the problems of traffic control signals in general, directional and general traffic signs for city streets, analysis of all the physical factors entering into the efficient operation of a street intersection, and analysis of the most efficient methods of turns at intersections," the report of the Committee on Street and Highway Safety stated.

There is too much guesswork just now about the cause and not enough facts, it was said. The responsible officials in different cities should be shown the necessity for keeping accurate records of places and causes. It would be found by the keeping of such records that in certain districts mishaps were due perhaps to lighting conditions or other matters, and an alteration would render it much safer, it was pointed out.

"The present generation of automobile drivers is admittedly difficult to educate," the report asserted. "It has become to a certain extent ingrained in them. There should be no reason, however, why education in traffic work should not be introduced into our schools to teach the coming generation."

"Considerable attention has been paid to passenger car boulevards. Just as much attention should be paid to freight boulevards. Special boulevards should be designed to facilitate the handling of large volumes of freight by motor truck. This particular phase of freight transportation has increased and cities should be looking forward to its significance to do what they can to expedite truck movement."

"The so-called 'safety zone' as a rule is comparatively inadequate. Passengers entering or leaving street cars are protected often by merely white painted lines on the surface of the street with perhaps the cheapest form of marking at the end. "There are still too many cities where street cars stop at every

street intersection and sometimes at every church. Pedestrians should realize that they also have an obligation to speed up traffic and should not grumble if they have to walk one or two blocks more to catch a street car."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (P)—Member societies of the American Engineering Council, which is in annual session here, by mail ballot have elected Dean Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell University as president. He succeeds former Gov. James Hartness of Vermont. Four vice-presidents also were elected: Gardner S. Williams, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Irving E. Moulthrop, Boston; O. H. Koch, Dallas, and A. W. Berensford, New York.

OKLAHOMA MAYOR WINS DRY PRAISE

PONCA CITY, Okla., Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence).—O. P. Callahan, Mayor of Ponca City, has achieved distinction as the result of his attitude on enforcement of the prohibition laws and his advocacy of no drinking among municipal officials and employees. He is president of the Ponca City Lions' Club at the present time and was chairman of the general committee that arranged for the entertainment of the State Lions' convention here in 1925.

It was at his urgent insistence that liquor was barred while the convention was in session. At the Lions Club convention in 1926 at Muskogee, he will offer a resolution barring liquor from all future conventions of the order.

As the result, it is being advocated, by numerous organizations of the State, including a recent order of the state firemen's association, that any delegate attending a state convention and apprehended in drinking liquor be sent back to his home town.

CO-OPERATIVES SHOW \$200,000,000 BUSINESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Co-operative marketing associations in Illinois handled nearly \$200,000,000 worth of farm products during 1925, according to a report from the Illinois Agricultural Association. A survey of total sales of more than 1000 co-operatives in the State produced the figures. A large proportion of this business was done by 600 farmers' elevators in the State, this total amounting to \$104,250,000 during the year.

It was shown that \$174,000 worth of corn, wheat and oats is handled co-operatively by the average farmer's elevator here. Live stock ranked second and third.

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST TRUST COMPANY



"I must make sure . . ."

"HAVE I provided the proper safeguards for my family's future? I often wonder if my estate will be administered and cared for as I have planned. What about those sudden contingencies that frequently arise—will they be settled as I would have them? It took me years of hard work and self-denial to build my estate, and by the terms of my will I have disposed of it rightly . . . but after that—what? I wouldn't want it to be wasted in a few years through my own failure to provide properly for its conservation. Is there something that I can do to give it greater protection? . . . I must make sure."

THE mind of any man in this position is apt to be troubled by such thoughts. Perhaps you are concerned about your family's future. There is no better way to make sure than by naming a permanent and experienced company as executor and trustee.

THE Trust Department of the Old Colony Trust Company has helped many men in similar positions to solve their problems. The personal equation enters largely into our Trust Department relations, and its officers are always glad to talk over with you or your lawyer the planning of your will and the nature of our services as Executor and Trustee.

We have prepared a booklet, "CONCERNING TRUSTS AND WILLS" which discusses this subject in detail

Ask for Booklet TS-1

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on the jumpers of the newest
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Sometimes they're wide

as in the coat-effect jumper of a two-piece knitted frock . . . \$45.00

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as in the knitted jumper of a two-piece frock with crepe de Chine skirt \$65.00

They may be grouped

as in the knitted jumper of a smart frock also with crepe de Chine skirt \$45.00

Or border the jumper

of knitted silk as illustrated in a frock with skirt and plastron of crepe de Chine . . . \$45.00

In color combinations

as smart as the frocks themselves

Women's and Misses' Sports Apparel

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Furniture Antiques Reproductions

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 16

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WVAC, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)
6 p. m.—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McLeod. 6:30—Dinner. 7:00—Maine, Morey Pearl's Orchestra. 7:30—Maine, Its Advantages and Possibilities. 8:00—Knickerbocker Club, request night. 8:30—Variety program by artists from the Boston Entertainment Exchange. 9:00—Special musical feature. 10—Weather reports.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:25 p. m.—Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 6:30—Rendition of Little Symphony Orchestra from station KDKA, Pittsburgh. 7:30—Organ recital by Rano Dagenais. 8:30—Special musical feature. 10—Weather reports.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program from Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y. 7:30—Address, "Benjamin Franklin," by C. K. Woodbridge, president of Associated Advertising Clubs of America. 8:30—Dance program from Rochester, N. Y.

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:00 p. m.—Concert at the studio of station PWX by Mr. Carlos Fernandez and others.

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
7 p. m.—Advice to the kiddies. 7:15—Windsor dinner hour. 8:15—Talk on Quebec, studio entertainment. 10:30—Windsor dance program; hockey returns.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music: "Art in Everyday Life," talk under the auspices of the Metropolitan Museum; Sadie Zuckerman and Doris Gutentag, piano duets; Myrtle, violin; Jerome, bass; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Bernhard Levitt's Commemorative dinner music. 8—Frya mixed quartet. 8:30—Paul Schuster and his orchestra.

WVCA, New York City (441 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Clotell Vail and his McAlpin String Ensemble. 6:30—Frank Farnum and his Californians. 7—Gillie Orchestra. 8—Current events review. 8:30—Friedman, pianist. 9—The Banjo Boys. 9:15—Anna Daly. 9:30—Erva Gies, soprano. 10:15—Edward Morris, pianist. 10:30—Norman, pianist. 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 12—Maxine Brown and her pals.

WGBS, New York City (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Robert Blum and his orchestra. 7—Arthur Murray, dance instruction. 7:15—Robert Blum and his orchestra. 7:30—Twin Oaks' Orchestra. 8—Frank Dalby, director. 8:30—Seville String Quartet. 9:10—Trio. 9:30—Seville String Quartet. 10—A. D. Rockefeller, baritone, and Robert Sherwood, tenor, duets. 10:30—Arrowhead, Dance Orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (336 Meters)
7:35 p. m.—Joint recital by Mlle. Marie Parnelle, soprano, and her orchestra. 8—Symphonic concert by direct wire from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, under the direction of David Mannes. 10:10—"Glasgow," the Modern Municipal City, talk by William Sloan, lecture service. 10:30—Weather forecasts. 10:35—Fred Ehrenberg, musical saw solo.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (460 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Edging Negro Ensemble. 9—Joseph Reder, pianist. 9:15—Suzanne Richmond, soprano. 9:30—Newark Athletic Club and University of Pennsylvania basketball game. 10:30—Newark Evening News, Under the Stars. 11:15—Katinka Richmond, soprano. 11:45—Katinka Richmond, soprano. 12—Katinka Richmond.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—15-minute organ recital (request selection). Arthur Scott Brookcity organist. 7—Ambassador direct music. 8—Studio program. 9—Nick Nichols' Dance Orchestra. 11—Dance orchestra. Elks Home, Motion Picture. 12—Dance orchestra.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)
7:30 to 10 p. m.—Variety musical program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture reports. 7—Uncle Wally's bedtime story. 8—Sports Corner. 8:30—Basketball game between the University of Pennsylvania and Dartmouth College, direct from the gymnasium of the University of Pennsylvania. 9:30—Program arranged under the direction of Abe Einstein. 10:05—Dance music. 11—Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra, direction of Howard Lanin. 11:05—Organ recital.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
6:45—Agricultural reports. 7—Washington orchestra, Irving Bernstein directing. 8—Bible stories. 9—American music from the Hall of the Americas. 10—Alfred Oswald, pianist. 10:30—Suzanne Richmond, soprano. 11—Lorette Howard, contralto. 10:30—"Grand Old Saturday Nighters." 12—The Spanish Village orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Employees Band, T. J. Vastine, director. 8—Farm program. 8:30—Concert by the Employees Band. 9—Vastine, conductor, and Harry Gretton, bass. 9:35—Arlington time signals; weather forecast.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (441 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Children's period. 8—Youngstown area.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (350 Meters)
7 p. m.—Stellar concert orchestra, direction of Maurice Spitz. 12—Midnight program by Wormsk's Singing Synchrotons.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (417 Meters)
7 to 12 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's musical specialties.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (256 Meters)
10 to 12 p. m.—Special dance program by the Studio Serenaders.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Dick Long's orchestra. 8—Fireside Philharmonics. 8:15—Musical program. 10—Weather report and closing grain market. 10:05—Dance program. Theater Orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—Trilsson Artists' vocal and instrumental selections. Dance music.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
10 to 12 p. m.—12-piece band. 12—Audience program and dance selections.

WEHI, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
7 p. m. to 2 a. m.—Orchestra. 12—Settin' Up House. 1—Piano and studio, Chicago; Victorians; Jack Elson.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music from KDKA at last. Pittsburgh and broadcast. 7:05—The bedtime story told by Walter Wilson. 7:30—Home-Lovers Hour. 8:30—"Congress Caravan." 11:30 to 1 a. m.—"Congress Caravan." 12—"Night Club," conducted by non-Sanders Original Nightclubbers.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
7:15 to 12 p. m.—National barn dance, rive and request program.

WJZD, Mooseheart, Ill. (409 Meters)
6 p. m.—Instrumental Hour: Howard Peterson playing the Geneva organ; Palmer Symphonies; Victorians. 8—Special Hour: Concert. 10—Lecture Hour: Garod studio, Chicago; audio program. 12—Settin' Up House. 1—Piano and studio, Chicago; Victorians; Jack Elson.

WLV, Cincinnati, O. (455 Meters)
12 p. m.—Popular organ concert, by

Radio Programs

FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 16

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

Johanna Grosse: the Crosey Organ Recital. 7:30—Children's Safety Talk, by John Fry. 7:40—Meeting of the Secretary Hawkins Radio Club. 8—Community Fireside Sing, led by chorus from Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. 8:30—Radio City Quartet. 9—Program from the Cincinnati Automobile Club.

WBBC, Cincinnati, O. (495 Meters)
10 p. m.—Marion McKay and his orchestra. 11—Studio features. 11:15—Marion McKay and his orchestra. 12—Midnight frolic.

WLAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by Barney Rapp's Orchestra; official central standard time announced.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (425 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dr. Marion McEl, Hull's weekly Sunday school lesson. 8—Atlanta program. 10:45—Rogers' Red Head. 11:15—Studio features. 11:30—Atlanta program. 10:45—Rogers' Red Head. 11:15—Studio features. 11:30—Atlanta program.

KSP, St. Louis, Mo. (445 Meters)
7 p. m.—Musical program and stage specialties. 8:30—St. Louis Symphony Orchestra concert at the Odeon.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 17

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBBC, Boston, Mass. (251 Meters)
10:30 a. m. to 7 p. m.—Religious services (Baptist) from Tremont Temple.

WVAC, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—Morning service. 11:30 a. m.—Concert program. 3:15—From the Old South Meeting House. 4:30—Theodore Tilton, editor of the New Republic. 5:30—Theodore Tilton, editor of the New Republic. 6:30—Theodore Tilton, editor of the New Republic. 7:30—Theodore Tilton, editor of the New Republic. 8:30—Theodore Tilton, editor of the New Republic. 9:30—Theodore Tilton, editor of the New Republic. 10:30—Theodore Tilton, editor of the New Republic. 11:30—Theodore Tilton, editor of the New Republic. 12:30—Theodore Tilton, editor of the New Republic.

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Music News of the World

New Concertos by Bohnke

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Dec. 21. THE influence which Richard Strauss has brought to bear upon German music, and notably on the symphonic idiom, is very strong even today. The young modernists of our time may be separated into two groups. One, comprising almost exclusively composers of central Europe, follows the rigid dogma of Arnold Schönberg; others build upon the less problematic example of Stravinsky—and this second group includes even those who now prefer to disguise themselves as "revivalists" and pretend to adhere to the "classical ideal."

The quality common to both families is the watchword of "abstract" or "absolute" music. But eliminating the adherents of Puccini, who are, for the most part, found among the operatic writers only, there still remains a rather strong faction of Straussites. Their numbers are constantly diminishing, and the majority of them are to be found in central Europe, where Strauss is today considered in the light of a classic. It is significant, however, that even those who are still wont to look up to Strauss as the grand old man of contemporary music, and even now regard him as something of a modernist, refuse to accept his latest development.

Productiveness at End

It may be said that Strauss' productiveness came to an end about 15 years ago. "Elektra," still considered with some misgivings in certain non-German countries as a manifestation of radicalism, is long accepted, as far as central Europe is concerned, as a standard work of operatic literature. It marks the last stage of Strauss' "Sturm und Drang" period, his last attempt to blaze the trail for innovation. "Der Rosenkavalier," and particularly "Ariadne auf Naxos," marked Strauss' first concessions to public taste, and to an artificiality and triviality which permeates all that Strauss has produced during the last 15 years.

The earlier Straussian output, however, has not exhausted its attraction for the young German composers as yet. Two compositions by Emil Bohnke, a young German composer-conductor, and his occasional witness to this effect. Bohnke has been attracting growing attention in Germany for a few years past, and the first performances of his violin concerto and piano concerto were anticipated with the interest of the violin concerto is of an earlier period, and at the time of writing it, Bohnke had apparently not yet found himself, but, still entangled in classicalist examples, sought to "modernize" them by occasional melodic twists and harmonic complications which fail to convince. The violin concerto (remarkably played by Georg Kulenkamp) remains a hybrid and a compromise, and suffers from dryness.

Strassian Colors

The piano concerto, however, throws a new light on Bohnke's talent, and bespeaks a rapid development. It is palpably Straussian, the piercing trill of the heckelphone from "Salome" recurs in the piano, and the employment of the strings in the brass strongly recalls the "Elektra" orchestra. But one accepts such Straussisms willingly where they are substantiated also by a temperament and vigor akin to the old Straussian fire which has since ceased to burn. Unless all signs fail, Bohnke is a man of the "stage"; his piano concerto is song music of the operatic type, and the piano part—which Richard Bühlig played with a supreme command of its fantastic difficulties—is conceived as a link in the dramatic ensemble. With all its gripping and often crude effectiveness the concerto is earnest music and far from superficial.

Strauss' influence is no less strongly evident in a "Symphonic Elegy" by Rudolf Mengler, which Dirk Foch presented to the proverbially conservative subscribers of his Konzertverein concerts. But if Bohnke allows himself to be in-

spired by the operatic Strauss, Mengler imitates the Straussian symphonic poem and adopts the scheme of "Tod und Verklärung" for a lyrical and rather colorless piece. The end of Mengler's composition, unlike Strauss', paints not the apotheosis of a great artist but a mild resignation illustrated by the tinkling drips of the celesta familiar from Mahler's description of a similar mood at the close of his "Song of the Earth."

Recitals

Of the abundance of recitalists who keep at least five concert halls of the city open for seven days a week, only a very small number deserve comment either favorable or unfavorable. The majority of recital gives, especially in the pianistic field, command a satisfactory technique but little beyond that, and hardly anything to raise them above the throng of the all too many candidates for fame. A splendid equipment is possessed by Lucie Gaffaret, a French pianist, and she applies it in a manner which approaches perfection. She avoids that coolness which renders so many pianists little more than walking player-rolls. To hear this Frenchwoman play so distinctly romantic and German a work as Schumann's "Forest Scenes" was a stimulating experience.

Robert Goldsand, a juvenile pianist who gave much promise, proved somewhat disappointing this year. Many smaller flaws which one was inclined to overlook formerly for the sake of his prodigious talent, have grown in proportion to his age; at 14 years he is now inspiring regret by his excessive use of the pedal, which covers a multitude of blurs and unevenness. Disappointing, too, was Vass Pridha, the Czech violinist. His once infallible technique, which accounted for his meteoric rise, has deteriorated, and his playing of Vitali's Chaconne at once reveals the gulf which separates Pridha from an artist like Bronislaw Huberman or Josef Szigel.

Michael Press Conducts the Boston Orchestra

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its twelfth Friday afternoon concert in Symphony Hall, Boston, yesterday, with Michael Press as guest conductor. Jacques Thibaud, soloist and this program:

Wagner—Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; Violin Concerto in D major, Sibelius—Symphony No. 1 in E minor.

Any subscribers who had viewed with alarm the incursion, during Mr. Koussevitzky's midwinter vacation, of a guest conductor so unheralded as Michael Press must have been reassured by his performance. Press had their apprehensions promptly dissipated. For the moment he stepped upon the stand he was obviously commander of an orchestra eager to follow his bidding.

The overture revealed him at once as no dull academician, repeating unimaginatively a conventional reading, but as an authoritative musician, who knew precisely how he wanted the music to speak and was able to obtain eloquent responses from the players at once.

To the love, Mr. Press is not wholly lacking in those statuesque effects which mark the virtuoso of the baton; but he is by no means in the "prima donna" classification. His gestures are forceful though not ungraceful, and they are manifestly used for musical rather than personal ends. He achieves not only sonority but balance, plasticity and, above all, vitality. With all due credit allowed to the orchestra and to Messrs. Monteux and Koussevitzky, praise must go in good measure to Mr. Press for his splendid performance of this overture.

The Finnish Pathetic Symphony

likewise had a brilliant interpretation, and if it seemed a shade over-Tchaikovskyian, that may well have been due to its coming at the end of a long audience. Here Mr. Press had full play for his evident love of rhythm, and plangently came the livelier themes. It was in the andantes that one felt a slight over-emphasis on northern gloom.

Mr. Thibaud is one of the outstanding violinists of his day, and a favorite in Boston. He is always sure of his welcome here, and it was particularly warm yesterday. But why did he elect to play the Brahms concerto? Beethoven, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Saint-Saëns, Lalo—so go the compositions for violin and orchestra. But last year Mr. Burgin played Prokofiev's, and made it so interesting that one would have liked to hear it again; probably it was not possible to prepare it.

Mr. Thibaud seemed remarkably ill at ease as he began. Apparently he suspected that his instrument and those of the orchestra were not quite in accord as to pitch, for he played a goodly portion of the orchestral introduction with the fiddles, and tinkered with his tuning-pegs at every resting period in the first movement. At least one adding shared his misgivings; and as his characteristic tone is sweet rather than robust, the musical result was not altogether satisfying. But after all, this concerto, like the others, is primarily for display, and the only pianist little more than walking player-rolls. To hear this Frenchwoman play so distinctly romantic and German a work as Schumann's "Forest Scenes" was a stimulating experience.

Robert Goldsand, a juvenile pianist who gave much promise, proved somewhat disappointing this year. Many smaller flaws which one was inclined to overlook formerly for the sake of his prodigious talent, have grown in proportion to his age; at 14 years he is now inspiring regret by his excessive use of the pedal, which covers a multitude of blurs and unevenness. Disappointing, too, was Vass Pridha, the Czech violinist. His once infallible technique, which accounted for his meteoric rise, has deteriorated, and his playing of Vitali's Chaconne at once reveals the gulf which separates Pridha from an artist like Bronislaw Huberman or Josef Szigel.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its twelfth Friday afternoon concert in Symphony Hall, Boston, yesterday, with Michael Press as guest conductor. Jacques Thibaud, soloist and this program:

Wagner—Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; Violin Concerto in D major, Sibelius—Symphony No. 1 in E minor.

Any subscribers who had viewed with alarm the incursion, during Mr. Koussevitzky's midwinter vacation, of a guest conductor so unheralded as Michael Press must have been reassured by his performance. Press had their apprehensions promptly dissipated. For the moment he stepped upon the stand he was obviously commander of an orchestra eager to follow his bidding.

The overture revealed him at once as no dull academician, repeating unimaginatively a conventional reading, but as an authoritative musician, who knew precisely how he wanted the music to speak and was able to obtain eloquent responses from the players at once.

To the love, Mr. Press is not wholly lacking in those statuesque effects which mark the virtuoso of the baton; but he is by no means in the "prima donna" classification. His gestures are forceful though not ungraceful, and they are manifestly used for musical rather than personal ends. He achieves not only sonority but balance, plasticity and, above all, vitality. With all due credit allowed to the orchestra and to Messrs. Monteux and Koussevitzky, praise must go in good measure to Mr. Press for his splendid performance of this overture.

The Finnish Pathetic Symphony

Albert Roussel's New Violin Sonata

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 1

SOME years ago—longer, perhaps, than it seems—when London musicians were in the first flush of excitement at the discovery of Debussy and Ravel, the music of another French composer swam vaguely within their ken. This composer's name was Albert Roussel; his work roused an interest rather combative and transient. A few stray facts were known: he was a native of Tourcoing in Northern France, he had been destined for the navy, had indeed served in it for some years, he had left the service to study music, he had worked under d'Indy at the Schola Cantorum in Paris, and his music was individual, disconcerting, difficult to place. English people did not feel quite where to place it. So it receded into the background, and remained there more as a name than an actuality, as far as public performance is concerned, until now.

But of late old memories have been revived and fresh links formed. Albert Roussel made his first semi-public appearance in England at a "Concert Roussel" in October, given at Hyde Park Square by permission of Mrs. Emile Mond—a hostess well known for her cultivated knowledge and sympathetic interest in French music. Still more recently, from another enthusiast for French music, has come the first full public performance of Roussel's First Sonata for Violin and Piano forte.

Op. 28, on Dec. 18. To borrow a term from the language of the theater, Cecil Bonvalot "featured" it at the first of the series of recitals which he and Adolphe Hallis have been giving at Wigmore Hall.

Eager Vitality

The sonata is Roussel's latest important work, and is said to have been finished only this year. The first thing noticeable on hearing it is the eager vitality of the music; then its curious resilience, its streaks of hardness, and its unmistakable personal sincerity. If the whole sonata equalled the opening of the first movement in value it would be one of the best modern violin sonatas. But though at the outset the Allegro con moto catches one up with a single sweep into a tide of music as vigorous as the sea, the inventive impetus weakens as the movement proceeds. It is true Roussel successfully navigates the first difficulty by passing from an opening section, where a very strongly marked idea has been established, to a "carrying on" section equally interesting—a difficulty on which quite a number of composers go to pieces; but by the time the end of the movement is reached the similar decline to a second movement is inevitable. Instead of having increased in significance, and the structural proportions appear inadequate to support the size of the opening. The other two movements, an Andante and Presto, pass through similar changes, the latter, however, is original and attractive; the final sentences disappointing. At the close of the sonata an impression of brilliance is produced by a lavish use of violin virtuoso effects, but the brilliance does not ring true to that opening of the sonata.

Good Precedent

In justice to Roussel, however, it may be observed that one of the greatest sonatas in existence, Beethoven's "Kreutzer" (which Mr. Bonvalot placed next the Roussel on his program) is not altogether free from a similar decline. The second movement is gigantic throughout, the second is well proportioned as a Greek building; but the third has nothing to do with the others and seems in comparison as slight as a house of paper. Even Bach did not always transcend the difficulty of finding a finale as good as his first movement. In the very sonata, the B minor, played at this concert, the last movement is dry compared to the deep beauty of the opening Adagio.

Dohnányi, in his Sonata Op. 21 (also given at this recital), does seem to have made a work that moves evenly and with careful proportion from beginning to end. Musicians resource informs every bar, and the whole bears the same relation to a Brahms sonata that the moon bears to the sun; it is gracious music, and obviously very grateful to play. But as long as the love of adventure remains in artists, it will usually be the innovative who find sympathy in the long run. M. M. S.

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Authors, and Others

HOWEVER conscientiously the biographers may endeavor to delineate accurate and lifelike pictures of the great figures in literature, they do not always or often succeed in making them seem genuine and human and companionable to most of us. Until we have lived in the world of authors, so strong are our preconceptions, gained perhaps from things we learned in school, or from the game of "Authors," that we find it difficult to overcome a sense of remoteness from these great ones. They seem to have lived on another plane than ours.

Try to think of yourself, for example, walking along the village street with Robert Louis Stevenson, talking about the weather and the price of shoes. It is difficult.

And when, in time, we come to know certain authors, of greater or lesser magnitude, too often—though not always, I am happy to say—a sense of disillusionment results. The laurels turn out to be straw hats and the lofty intellects mere human faculty.

I can remember reading as a boy a brief description of the appearance and daily doings of Horatio Alger. In the limited literary world of my boyhood Alger was one of the Authors. I do not know whether I had endowed him with a gray beard like Longfellow's or Whitier's but some visible sign of greatness must have distinguished him. I was surprised to learn that he was a business man and walked to his office, that he dressed in ordinary clothes and occasionally rode a bicycle. There were other commonplace things of that sort which I have now forgotten, but a remembrance of my chum about it and saying, "Why, if you met him on the street you wouldn't know he was an Author at all!"

Since then I have met numerous authors and have found them to be much like other people—sometimes charming and often the reverse, but, of course, essentially human. They seldom act and talk as you would expect after reading their books.

There is one type of author that likes to sit around in some such place as the Players' Club in New York and talk nonchalantly, though no without conceit, of his work. There was a time in the callow days of my novitiate when I looked upon this sort of thing with admiration and envy, but I have recovered from that. These are often successful men and women, but they are not often the genuine makers of literature. They are too much concerned with self-exploitation to do anything greatly worth while. I have met many such poseurs and attitudinizers. They have their aesthetic and literary cults and their Greenwich Villages. Happily, however, they are less representative than conspicuous.

The first writer I knew at all intimately, I think, was Ellis Parker Butler. I knew him when he first tasted the sweets of success. I knew him when he wrote "Pigs in Pigeons." There was nothing of the literary poseur about Butler. He cut his hair short and wore a four-in-hand tie. He had come from Iowa and knew

nothing of the literary Bohemia of the metropolis. But in one respect at least he did not fail to come up to expectations. In his writings he was a rollicking humorist, and in private he was the same. Plump of countenance and inclined to stoutness, he was just a jolly, big boy, fond of a joke and not too subtle. His humor was successful, I think, because it was genuine and natural. No one enjoyed it more than he did.

There followed years in a publishing house where many authors passed across my field of vision. One does not need to know authors well in a publishing house unless his special work involves personal dealings with them, which mine did not. An author in a publishing house is trying to make an impression, to sell something; he is seldom quite natural. I can remember seeing Thomas Dixon meticulously adjusting his cravat before a narrow mirror in the elevator. Upton Sinclair used to sit in the office of the editorial head on a busy day and talk interminably about himself. Ernest Thompson Seton was a striking figure, a tall man with a crown of bushy black hair, always ready to talk enthusiastically and entertainingly about his unique estate in Connecticut and to recount amusing incidents of his lecture trips. I remember Sinclair Lewis as a tall, red-headed wag. Christopher Morley was an ambitious fellow-employee, not yet become an author.

I came to know John Burroughs in these days, though not intimately. He was about what I had been led to expect from his pictures and the biographical sketches, though he suggested the man of letters very faintly. He seemed more like an honest, unassuming countryman than an author. I was struck by the freshness of his boyish curiosity. I thought I should never get him away from the fascinating machine that folds and binds magazines in one continuous operation. These glimpses, indeed, revealed but little. It was not until later that I came to know a few authors. I became acquainted with Robert Frost during his years in Amherst. He is much like his poems—unconventional, natural, little given to elegances, but forceful beneath a somewhat indolent manner. His spoken humor is more lively than that of his poems. His is the sort of homeliness that is attractive. He is careless of details; his methods of teaching were more or less casual, much to the delight of the students. He liked to take long walks and to talk with all sorts of people. The flight of the midnight hours means nothing to him when good talk is flowing.

Even before I knew Walter Prichard Eaton I delighted in his informal descriptive essays on various aspects of nature and the out-of-doors. He is a versatile fellow, with a natural gift for making words serve his purposes. He has written many things. He is best known, perhaps, as a student of the drama. But I still think that his essays represent the best side of him. The outdoor side of him is still genuine and youthful. He is still a genuine enthusiast over a cloud or bird note, still bare his head in honest veneration before a sunset. He loves to tramp over the Berkshire hills near his home or to swing an ax in his woodlot. But the author I know best of all is the gentle David Grayson. And here we stumble on a curious anomaly of similarity and dissimilarity between the man and his work. For the philosophic Grayson of the Hemphill farm is, outside of his links, an active and vigorous man of affairs, an experienced journalist, and a keen interpreter of the history of his time. At first glance he seems disappointingly unlike the David Grayson of the "Adventures," when you come to know him well you discover the authentic Grayson is not far beneath the surface. His name, as is now pretty well known, is Ray Stannard Baker. He is a normal, industrious American citizen, living in Amherst, Massachusetts, whence he sallies forth at frequent intervals on trips to New York, Washington, and elsewhere in connection with his calling.

Unless you have read "Adventures in Contentment" and its successors, you will scarcely know what I mean by the Graysonian characteristic. Those books are filled with a quiet yet virile philosophy which you might not discover in Mr. Baker at the first meeting. It is in the long, intimate talk that Grayson raises his head. The boyish zest, the ever fresh wonder, the capacity for discovering beauty in the commonplace—these Graysonian traits are equally Bakerian. Baker possesses the same fine faith in his fellow men. As I read certain typical passages in the books in which Grayson expresses that peculiar, joyful wonder at the discovery of some trait in a man or of some truth or some beauty where most men pass them by with holden eyes, I remember times when I have heard Mr. Baker talk exactly like that in ordinary conversation. Among the authors I have known I have found much cause for disillusionment. The awe in which I held these great ones in my early youth has largely evaporated. In too many cases I have discovered sham; the author is not the man he would have his readers think he is. Grayson has restored my faith. And though you might meet Ray Stannard Baker on the street and not know he was an Author at all, if you could become his friend you would find beneath the surface that character and that outlook on human life that have helped and charmed thousands of readers through the medium of David Grayson.

To Any Tall Mountain

To prop the skies up with your snows,
To wear the sunset's emerald-rose,
To fill the streams from your silver cup,
To sleep at night in a purple mask;
You do these things while I must sit
In a stuffy red-plush room and knit.
—Margaret Tod Hitt, in "Mirrors."

TO APPRECIATE the glory of Vermont hills one should see them in contrast with a level country. Ride all day on a swift-moving limited train over miles and miles of prairie, go to sleep at night with the dim consciousness that now and then the flat landscape is wrinkling into gentle undulations. By morning these undulations have grown more and more frequent, rising to crowded foothills and then to the higher level of the more than hills of the Green Mountain State. To live among these hills is to love them.

In the little pencil sketch, Mr. Rines with a few clever strokes has caught the spirit of Flamstead Hill at Chester and, doing so, that of countless others, for they speak the same language. One seems to see, even through the black and white strokes, the contrasting green of hill and trees and vines overgrowing the gray stone wall with the blue of a cloudless summer sky above. Over it all broods a quiet beauty unknown to the tragic mountains of the west.

There must have been much of this same serenity in Palestine, for the Bible is full of passages that might well have been evoked by such scenes as the one here pictured: "The little hills rejoice on every side. The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn. There after a moment's rest the unhalting sun would have drawn the line quite above the racers. Up hills righteousness." "For the day of the Lord shall be upon the high mountains and upon all the hills that are lifted up."

Summit of Flamstead Hill. From a Drawing by F. M. Rines

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So for some time he lived the ordinary academic life. The poor John Goose, who had often had little enough with which to clothe himself, was very much delighted with his academic robes, his long-sleeved gown, and his crimson-brimmed cap, and despite the chess-playing incident he did not at all withdraw himself from the various festivities that the lecturers and other authorities of the university delighted in. . . . It is most important to remember throughout the whole story of . . . Hus that in so far as he was a reformer, he was a reformer all round, a reformer of the university, and a zealous promoter of civil rights for the common people, that is to say, a social reformer. To regard the Husite movement as only a religious movement, and John Hus as a kind of religious fanatic, is to do him wrong. He was, as so many of his precursors were, an ardent patriot, a thoroughgoing nationalist, and he declared as much against the oppression of his own people by aliens from outside as he did against the low standard, either of learning or of religious life. He stood out for religious rights because they were most dear to the mind of the common people, and because it was certain that unless the common people received their dues in the sphere of religion where all men were equal and one, they would never receive them in any other sphere of civil or political life. It was so in our own country. We are not, therefore, going to read in the life of John Hus a mere story of barren controversy. It is true that the religious aspect, or rather the theological aspect predominates, but we must see behind that a great and magnificent social, political, and national movement. That he was driven into the desert crags of religious controversy was rather the work of his opponents than any desire of his own. He did, it is true, stand out for what he believed to be the absolute rights and privileges of every man, and no doubt the religious aspect of these rights became predominant, but it is only a narrow view of Hus that sees in him anything but one of the world's great pioneers.

All the zeal of Hus did not in the least bring him into conflict either with his hearers, or with those who were set over him, but he did become entangled in an attack made upon the books of Wyclif that had found their way into Bohemia. There were, as we know, links with England and Bohemia in those far-off days, and it is quite easy to see how the books would be carried to Prague. Some of the articles in Wyclif's books were violently condemned, but Hus could see no wrong in them, though he maintained stoutly that many of the charges made against Wyclif were based upon passages imported into his books. E. J. Robson, in "A Way-farer in Czecho-Slovakia,"

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Among the Vermont Hills

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While there is much of peace and spiritual inspiration in any hilly country, there is also much of joy, much of the playfulness of wind and shadow and sun. In one's own well-beloved village, the sun sank early behind the thickly wooded western hill and its shadow crept up on the gently rising hill opposite. It was a favorite game to wait on the western side of the common until the shadow line just touched the base of the eastern hill, and then race with the shadow until reaching the clear sunlight. There after a moment's rest the unhalting sun would have drawn the line quite above the racers. Up

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God's Law in Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE mankind has believed in God from earliest times, there have been many differing concepts of Him. Although He is conceded to be omnipotent, His government of man and the universe has commonly been thought of as subject to the variableness of circumstances, and not as under divine law, which must, because it is divine law, be invariable in its operation.

Viewed from a wholly material standpoint, business consists in securing as much material gain as possible, at the expense of others if necessary. "Caveat emptor"—Let the buyer beware—expresses a rule which for long has governed many business transactions. Yet, if God is to be proved omnipotent, His law must govern every activity and direct our every relation with our fellow-men, so that they may be mutually helpful.

Knowing that God is divine Principle, always available, "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever," we can apply His law to every human experience with confidence and certainty. Such an understanding of God brings numerous blessings to men in every walk of life, but to none more than those engaged in what the world calls business.

Mary Baker Eddy has brought to the world in Christian Science the demonstrable knowledge of God as divine Principle, whose government through spiritual law must be the operation of righteousness. Applying the understanding of God as divine Principle, the business-man learns that God's laws are available to him in every one of his daily transactions; that his business may be proved to be dependent upon this divine Principle for guidance and support; that in proportion as he endeavors to follow the Golden Rule in his dealings with his fellow-men, his business is successful, because based upon the spiritual understanding of God as the Father of all.

True rules for business are the same rules which Jesus summed up when he answered the lawyer's question as to the greatest commandment. He said: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." When we love our neighbor as ourselves, we are doing unto him as we would have him do unto us, recognizing his rights as a child of God. We remember that our Father has enough and to spare for each one of

opened the cabin door and stepped into the dream.

"Pa," she called shrilly. "Pa, you—

Down the path, her eyes shining, ran Aunt Rate, heart overflowing with happiness. Nodding to her all the way from the cabin door to the little green gate were lilacs, great lavender and purple lilacs, plumed and perfect!

A little cool hand was slipped into hers:

"Ma," whispered Euphemia Virginia, "ain't it just too lovely!" Aunt Rate caught the child to her, but no words came to her lips.

"War it like this 'other side o' Sugar, Ma?"

Aunt Rate shook her head: "It ain't like this no-whar, Euphemia Virginia. I grewed it out of my heart."

Arriving

In Norton Wood the sun was bright In Norton Wood the air was light And meek anemones, Kissed by the April breeze, Were trembling left and right. Ah, vigorous year!

With smile so soft, Ah, budding larch! Ah, hyacinth so blue, We also must make free with you! Where are those cowslips hiding? But we should not be chiding— The grass has been sown every inch— What sayest, master finch?

I see you in the swaying bough! And very neat you are, I vow! And there's a jay, And from that clump of firs Shoots a great pigeon, purple, blue And gray.

And, coming home, Well-laden, as we clomb Sweet Walton hill, A cuckoo shouted with a will— "Cuckoo! cuckoo!" the first we've heard!

"Cuckoo! cuckoo!" God bless the bird! Scarce time to take his breath, And now "Cuckoo!" he saith— Cuckoo! cuckoo! three cheers! And let the welkin ring! He has not folded wing Since last he saw, I grieve.

—T. E. Brown.

A Point of Contrast

One great distinction, I appeared to myself to see plainly between even the characteristic faults of our elder poets, and the false beauty of the moderns. In the former, from Donne to Cowley, we find the most fantastic out-of-the-way thoughts, but in the most pure and genuine mother English, in the latter the most obvious thoughts, in language the most fantastic and arbitrary. Our faulty elder poets sacrificed the passion and passionate flow of poetry to the subtleties of intellect and to the starts of wit; the moderns to the glare and glitter of a perpetual, yet broken and heterogeneous imagery, or rather to an amphibious something, made up, half of image, and half of abstract meaning. The one sacrificed the heart to the head; the other both heart and head to point and dexterity. Coleridge.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Byron's Pilgrimage

The Pilgrim of Eternity: Byron: A Confession, by John Drinkwater. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 18s. net. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$5.

WRITING in his book published less than a year ago, which dealt only with the last phase of Byron's career—the Greek expedition—Mr. Harold Nicholson observed that from the first his own generation confused the poet's genius with his character. Rather let it be said that his career was of such a nature that it was constantly forced by all manner of dramatic circumstances upon the notice of his contemporaries, who thus sought continually to interpret the writer through what he wrote, snatching at this or that to explain or substantiate some aspect of him which their curiosity or their animosity desired to confirm.

In the present volume, which considers Byron from first to last, Mr. Drinkwater explains the confusion with lucidity and power, throwing light upon many dark places in his life which sentimentalism, prejudice and calumny have still further tended to obscure. "Most of the people who have written about Byron," says Mr. Drinkwater, "have written against him, with violent prejudice and often with flagrant inaccuracy." They are all dealt with faithfully here, the Beecher Stoves, the Dailies, the Hunts and the Trelawneys, to mention but a few, who revealed in their dissertations on Byron an egotism often pitifully ungenerous and insincere; determined to make history for itself not less than the subject.

An Inescapable Figure
Truly the briefest acquaintance with Byron was likely to inspire a volume describing his character and mode of living. It was, in Mr. Drinkwater's words, from first to last "an inescapable figure." What wonder that men were never allowed to forget him in his poetry? Always there was someone to remind them of the man. There was Blessington with her witty, astute but undoubtedly malicious "Conversations"; there were the still more malicious reminiscences of Leigh Hunt; there were the vituperations of Mrs. Beecher Stowe; there were the diary of Dr. Polidori and the

"Conversations on Religion" by James Kennedy; and in later years, the efforts of the lady Byron at the expense of Lord Byron, who then again the determination to expose the detractors of Lord Byron and prove him at least innocent of the accusation which sought to array him as a monster and not a man.

Yet his own position is clear from the first, and in spite of his scrupulously fair marshalling of the facts for and against, we find him throughout in the poet's favor. "My own experience," he writes, "is that at every step the better to know Byron is the better to like him." Those who have written about Byron, says Mr. Drinkwater, have been Murray in 1898-1901, and the later ones in 1922, if they are able to dismiss as untenable that dark suspicion which has been cast upon Byron, will probably agree with him. A true and recklessly ill-managed childhood; a youth where the rake and the rebel constantly predominated; countless follies, blunders and worse; a miserable marriage, flight, scandals, innumerable intrigues connected with the years in Italy, and then the heroic adventure in Greece which ended at Missolonghi—what wonder that his public was forever confusing him with the devil, that those who had once sat at the feet of Child Harold came to identify the poet with Don Juan?

Qualities of Nobility
Mr. Drinkwater attempts in no instance to minimize the serious defects in the character of Byron which made him so frequently the victim and not the master of circumstances; but he does emphasize qualities of true nobility which undoubtedly his, and which those

who knew him and cared for him did not fail to observe. Moreover, he reminds us that Byron was a close observer of the life of his time, and that his career, considered merely as dramatic incidents, has tended to obscure the essential greatness of his genius. Shelley never questioned it, nor did Goethe; the rest of Europe has been true in its estimate of Byron as a man and as a poet, thus has England. But Shelley's comprehension, the most unselfed and the most inspired of any, was as unerring in the case of Byron as it was in that of Keats. Writing of Byron's last volume of poetry in 1822, he said: "In my opinion it contains finer poetry than has appeared in England since the publication of 'Paradise Regained.'" And though he often disapproved of Byron's actions, their friendship remained intact, up to the day when Shelley sailed forth, for the last time, in his little boat Ariel, from Leghorn.

The Last Days
It is more frequently the fate of great men, from Solomon onward, to begin nobly and end in some moral or geographical St. Helena, than as did Byron, to come all at once, at the end of his career—he was still only 36—into a place where he could display that nobility for which few of his intimates had given him credit. Pierce has been the light shed upon those last days in Greece; yet they reveal throughout a man not only marked ability and unerring judgment, but also a courage and unselfishness. How much more than a beau geste was Byron's effort to help Greece, subsequent history and the continuing gratitude of a nation have proved. It has proved also that linked to his genius there was a something great in the man, which made other men turn instinctively to him in the hour of their dilemma.

Imminently equipped for his task, Mr. Drinkwater has written a book which will take a place in the foremost rank of books about a man who, not less today than 100 years ago, is "an inescapable figure." The poet in Mr. Drinkwater is perhaps somewhat overshadowed by the dramatist, to whom the events of Byron's life offer an irresistible appeal. Nevertheless the poet in the various stages of his genius is not forgotten; and we put this book down only with a more vivid and exquisitely proportioned portrait of Byron than any before presented to us, but seen also through the eyes of other men of letters, as well as through Mr. Drinkwater's own, a more complete and comprehensive estimate of the poet than any hitherto vouchsafed to us.

The Russian Enigma

An Economic History of Russia, by James Mavor. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Co. 10s. 6d. net.

WHEN this work first appeared some 10 years ago it brought home to students of economics the monumental task involved in any serious attempt to reconstruct the economic phases of Russian history. Professor Mavor, possessed as he was of a wide knowledge of the present and past of Russia from that most uncommunicative of empires, and competently assisted by Russian collaborators, was able to detect some sort of order among the incongruous Russian land tenure even if he discovered more in the field of the freedom than in actual laws of property, rent and service.

The history has now been republished in a revised form and, as the publishers intimate, brought up to date. Though the present two volumes carry events down only to the revolutionary period of 1905-1907, economists will await with interest the appearance of a third and posthumous volume, which will place the Russian stone on a work of extraordinary interest.

Economic History
The problem of Russia's economic history, which must be solved before any attempt can be made to appraise the present conditions and future prospects of the country, centers upon the curious retardation of all normal progress. The economic, political or cultural—due in a great measure to the agrarian system. It is as if Russia's blend of Asiatic and western European traits proved mutually destructive and so left the people stagnant. There have been periods of reform and riots, as in western Europe, that brought on the semblance of reforms. But in the background there still remained four-fifths of the population in bondage. Even when the bondage was finally lifted by the Emancipator, Alexander II, in 1861, many of the peasants found themselves landless owing to high rents and want of capital, and clamored to be taken back in bondage, where at least they could be sure of some land to till and sufficient to eat.

The Anglo-Irish War
"The Idea of a self-contained Ireland," says the author, "which would purchase nothing from England, as old as the time of Dean Swift, who gave the people instructions to 'burn everything from England save her coals,' a theory which Arthur Griffith, who wrote much economic nonsense in his good English, also advocated." He readily and quite rightly condemns the British Government for the way it handled what is known as the Anglo-Irish War. "It is the most shameful page in English history that the Cabinet took no effective steps to deal with the situation, which it was bound to do by immediately offering the 26 counties of southern Ireland Dominion Home Rule."

He declares that the British Government could have stopped "a couple of thousand Irish peasants and shop boys carrying on a guerrilla war by taking every motor vehicle and every bicycle out of Ireland."

It is a readable book, and if its arguments and conclusions open the way to renewed controversy without recrimination, that is all to the good. It will help us to see the truth about Irishmen, which lies somewhere between "A. R.'s" fairies and his "basic slag."

still peasants, devoted part of their time to the soil and part of their wages to meeting the landlord's tax. How this monopoly was maintained is well illustrated by Professor Mavor's description of the activities of the firm of Knoop, the great banking house of the cotton industries. "When a manufacturer desired to build a factory, he was obliged to call reverentially at Knoop's office and inquire whether the officials would receive his name and would consider the expediency of permitting him to engage in his proposed enterprise. The officials thereupon made independent inquiries as to the standing of the applicant. . . . Should such inquiries result in a satisfaction

A brief and true report of the new found land of Virginia: of the commodities there found and to be rayed, as well marchantable, as others forviual, building and other necessaries for the inhabitants: Discovered by the English Colony there seated by Sir Richard Greinville Knight in the year 1585, which remained under the government of Rafe Lane Elquier, one of her Majesty's Equiers, during the space of twelve months: as the special charge and direction of the Honourable S. I. R. WALTER RALEIGH Knight, Lord Warden of the Treasurie; who therein hath bene favoured and authorised by her Majesty and her letters patents.

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By Thomas Hariot, servant to the abovenamed Sir Walter, a member of the Colony, and there employed in discovering.

Imprinted at London 1588.

Title Page of the First English Book on the First English Settlement in America; a Much-Sought-After Item of Americana.



Title Page of the First English Book on the First English Settlement in America; a Much-Sought-After Item of Americana.

ing and suggests rare literary joys. "Americana" in its more restricted sense means those fundamental books from which we derive all the information we have about the most important events in the early history of America.

Mr. Waldman, in this delightful book, has given us, in the language of bibliographical gossip, a series of essays on those great landmarks in the literature of American history at which every book collector makes a mental genuflection. Since the days of John Carter Brown and James Lenox, they have been the ultimate desiderata of all good collectors in American history. Most of them are already far beyond the pocketbook of anyone who is beginning his career as a book-collector today. But Mr. Waldman tells, in the lucid style of a true book-lover, just why his Americana have been sought after and why today each one brings a king's ransom. Reading this, you will see that American history begins in Spain, not in England; you will understand that the melting pot began its ebullitions in 1492 and not in 1900; that the man who put his money in the rare books of American history 50 years ago is in a better position today than the man who put his money in the gilt-edged security on the stock market.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Three Musketeers, by Alexandre Dumas. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Way of All Flesh, by Samuel Butler. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Culture and Anarchy, by Matthew Arnold. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Fables of Aesop, selected, told anew and their history traced by Joseph Jacobs. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Borzoi 1925, being a sort of record of 10 years of publishing. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

A History of Economic Progress in the United States, by Walter W. Jennings. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, \$4.50.

American Foreign Investments, by Robert W. Dunn. New York: B. W. Huebsch and the Viking Press, \$5.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The forthcoming preliminary conference on disarmament at Geneva may be an event of

Disarmament and Peace

immense importance to the peace of the world. The conference itself is not likely to produce any very dramatic results for reasons which will be considered below. But the fact that the problem of armaments is at length to be discussed by all the great nations on a basis of equality, and that the comparative estrangement between the United States and its allies of the Great War is to be ended is an immense advance. The conference will at any rate produce a discussion which will bring out the real difficulties which have to be overcome, will lift the problem out of the mist of ignorance and sentimentalism in which it has been bogged too long, and will show clearly the next practical step toward disarmament which it is possible to take.

Armaments, of course, are not the cause of war. Armaments are a result and not a cause. They are the inevitable outcome of the separation of humanity into separate national entities, each self-centered, each suspicious or fearful or jealous of its neighbors, and with no other means of solving their mutual difficulties and disputes when they cannot agree save an appeal to force. But armaments immensely increase the liability to war, especially when they become swollen as they did in the era preceding the Great War. Then every nation begins to watch its neighbors' preparations with an anxious eye and to multiply its own so as to be on the safe side, until an atmosphere of anxiety and hostility has been generated which an accident is sufficient to set aflame with war.

Hence one of the first steps toward lasting peace is an agreement to limit competition in armaments. This does not remove altogether the liability to war, but so long as the nations abide by an agreed limitation of armaments there is little likelihood of sudden war. Nothing can prevent a nation, once it thinks it is being unjustly treated, giving notice that it must denounce the agreement. But the fact that it does so is a public and unmistakable warning to the rest of the world that there is something seriously wrong and that unless political steps are taken to remedy that wrong war will be the eventual result.

Since the war there has only been one successful attempt to limit armaments and that was the Washington Conference of 1921 on naval armaments. The basis of that success was, as always, a political agreement between the three great naval powers, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, that they had no cause for quarrel and could therefore agree to limit their main fighting fleets. Even so, however, the agreement was not complete. It limited competition in capital ships, but it did nothing about submarines and light cruisers, and in that field competition has once more begun. Indeed, in these categories it is not easy to see wherein the basis of an agreement could be obtained. The smaller powers claim the right to build submarines as their only means of protection against the superior strength of the three great naval powers. And it is extraordinarily difficult to find a ratio for an agreed limitation of light cruiser building between the United States and Japan on the one side and the British Commonwealth on the other in view of the immense difference in the area which has to be patrolled by the three navies.

When we come to land armaments the subject bristles with even greater difficulties. Here are some of the questions which are being submitted to the Geneva conference for consideration. "By what standards is it possible to compare the armaments of nations?" The answer obviously depends upon geographical situation, the character of frontiers, the industrial resources for the supply of munitions, food, and raw materials, national morale, as well as on the number of regiments, guns, and airplanes. "How can you distinguish between commercial and military aircraft in estimating preparation for war?" "What account ought to be taken of political agreements or alliances such as the Locarno Pact or the Monroe Doctrine as affecting the armaments nations should be allowed?"

Then there are political difficulties. Today France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are unquestionably better armed, as nations, than Germany. Can any agreement for limitation be arrived at that Germany will sign as not ending her defenselessness or that France and her allies will sign as not maintaining their preponderance? Again, can any agreement about land armaments be effective unless Russia joins? So long as Russia keeps her huge army will the border states reduce their forces, and if they do not will the central European states reduce theirs, and if they do not what can the Western powers do? Finally what of that new and portentous arm, air power? How is that to be limited? Certainly the problems will not be easy to solve. But they go to the root of the problem of world peace, and their examination in public by the new conference can, it would seem, do nothing but good, because it will bring into view the real obstacles which have to be overcome.

At last we learn the price of glory. It is Nathalia Crane's cost of being a child poet, recorded by her father, Clarence P. Crane, for the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Jan. 14:

Expenses, as Poet, for 1925	
Four months' vacation in Catskills	\$200
Dues, British Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers	15
Dues, John and Priscilla Alden Kindred	2
Stationery	10
Dancing lessons	50
Books	10
Incidental expenses	25
Special costumes for recitals	100
Total cost of fame	\$412
Nathalia's expenses as a child her father pays himself, as any father for any child. Her poetry, he believes, should pay for itself, and so it does: Income from sale of "The Janitor's Boy" and "Lava Lane," \$1392.90; expenses, \$412; profits, \$980.90.	

At times, when by a combination of unexpected circumstances or the existence of some

America's Economic Resiliency

particular commodity produced outside the United States, or the lack of demand for a commodity produced in abundance within that territory, the American people are temporarily placed at an economic disadvantage, they begin a frenzied search for some political or merely theoretical remedy. Almost uninterrupted prosperity and comparative industrial independence have made them resentful of anything which tends to turn the economic tide against them. It is a trait of human nature, under such circumstances, to look anywhere except at one's own door for the causes which lead to these disquieting conditions. The first to fall under suspicion, usually, is one's own government, and next, the search failing, the governments of those friendly peoples who have, willingly or otherwise, long contributed to America's national prosperity.

But it would seem that an indulgence in any such efforts to shift the responsibility, or the blame, wastes both time and effort which should be devoted to the working out of methods by which the conditions complained of can be corrected. The American people have often congratulated themselves upon their ability to prove, as they have so frequently asserted, their industrial independence and economic resiliency. It is a fact, no doubt, that in the past they have been able to establish such a claim. It is probable that at the present time, allowing for a period of necessary adjustment, the economic balance, which is against them in the matter of crude rubber that is being imported, and foodstuffs which are being exported, can be satisfactorily adjusted.

Theoretically, at least, except at times when there exists an actual world scarcity of those commodities which enter into the commerce between nations, no country producing a surplus, whether it be of wheat, corn, rubber, cotton, or what not, should impose a penalizing premium upon its product to the damage or embarrassment of those other countries with which it habitually trades. But between theory and practice a wide gulf seems to have been fixed. In practice, there are national monopolies, just as there are in more limited fields, private monopolies.

It is hardly sportsmanlike, however, for any country which has long enjoyed the supposed advantages of such a system to complain when its position is temporarily reversed. Instead of complaining, the first effort should be to overcome the disadvantage by those very processes which have proved effective in the past. American initiative, backed by unlimited wealth which can at once be devoted to necessary experimental and developmental processes, has seldom failed to meet any great economic emergency. With transportation and communication handicaps which existed a century ago, the task presented might not have been so enthusiastically undertaken as now. But as regards the matter of crude rubber, for instance, to cite a single commodity, its production and utilization under the direction of American industrialists, in volume sufficient to meet all future demands, would seem to be an undertaking which should not tax the courage or faith of a country which has never suffered a serious defeat. Failure to rise to what is declared to be a serious trade emergency would tend to persuade the impartial observer to the conviction that the crisis is, not quite as acute as it has been made to appear.

In probably no other State of the American Union has the wet sentiment been more in evidence in the past than in New Jersey. Hence it is more than slightly significant that, according to the New Jersey edition of the American Issue, the year 1925 has seen no little improvement in the enforcement situation in that State. "In the Justice Department there has been some judicious use of the pruning knife and a noticeable stiffening and quickening of procedure," an editorial in the paper reads in part, and it continues: "The story of one month's prohibition news in another column in this issue is encouraging in that it demonstrates that local police, prosecutors and state constabulary are waking up to a sense of duty." It appears that especial success has been attained in the padlock court, as already between 700 and 800 decrees have been ordered. There is an old proverb about slow and steady winning the race, which those who are so sure that prohibition in America is a failure might do well to ponder.

The Parliament of Canada is meeting earlier than usual this year, owing to the peculiar situation of the Government, which was sustained on Thursday by 123 votes to 120 on a vote of confidence. The Government's legislative intentions, submitted to Parliament in the opening speech from the throne, were evidently drafted to win Progressive support as well as to maintain Liberal unity.

Substantial reductions in taxation are promised. It is understood that an effort will be made to reduce the federal income tax in Canada. Economy in public expenditure is being considered. One proposed method of saving is to reduce the number of Cabinet ministers. Certain departments of the Government would be merged. The services of some political heads would be dispensed with. It is believed that this would promote economy, to some extent, in the civil service. But before any substantial cut in taxation could be made, it would be necessary to go much farther toward reducing the estimates than the comparatively minor saving in civil service salaries.

Measures to retain agricultural population on the land, to encourage the return of urban dwellers to agriculture, and the repatriation of Canadians, would be in accordance with popular opinion throughout the country. Land settlement, the filling in of vacant spaces where prosperous communities should be, has the hearty approval of most Canadian people.

Probably the proposed rural credit scheme, to furnish financial credit facilities for the agricultural industry, would dovetail in with an enlarged land settlement policy. It is also the intention of the Dominion Administration to appoint a tariff advisory board which, W. L. Mackenzie King, the Premier, announced during the election campaign, should include at least one woman member as representative of the consumers.

Other important proposals include an inquiry by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners into the causes of the diversion of Canadian grain and other products for export through other than Canadian ports; completion forthwith of the Hudson Bay Railway; a royal commission to consider the special problems of the Maritime Provinces, relating particularly to what are called maritime rights; a bill to transfer the natural resources of Alberta to provincial ownership and control, from the present federal control; and an amendment to the Dominion Elections Act, for more effective voting. With so much legislation ahead, the new Parliament can surely keep itself busy. How-much of it is accomplished before another appeal is made to the country will depend upon the co-operation that can be established between the Liberal Party and other groups in the House.

Music schools are undoubtedly becoming more than a merely educational influence in the United States. For, besides developing artists and training hearers, they are affecting practical concerns, even to the point of indicating lines of policy that directors of concert organizations ought to follow.

Clear evidence of this appears in the labors undertaken and in the pronouncements made by Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music. Less than a year ago, Mr. Hanson began producing, with the assistance of the Rochester (N. Y.) Philharmonic Orchestra, works written by recent conservatory graduates and other aspirants to symphonic honors, and one of the composers to whom he thus gave an opportunity to be heard has since been able to get before the public of Boston and that of New York with a new piece and to win no inconsiderable acclaim. Last fall Mr. Hanson noted in a published statement that western communities were, as a rule, more hospitable to the American orchestral composer than were eastern; and lately has presented statistics before the annual meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association at Dayton, O., showing precisely how matters stand.

Formerly the idea of a teacher of music presuming to discuss concert affairs to the extent of reproving and advising those who administer them would have been fairly preposterous. That a man of academic prepossessions should have the boldness to talk to managers and conductors on a point of duty was scarcely imaginable. Education was one field and business another. But with regard to art, division fences seem rather insecure; and today a professor who has something to say is listened to, whosoever may or may not agree with him.

What is happening in the orchestras will without question happen also in opera companies. The music schools must come in with admonitions and recommendations there, too, in due course. Rehabilitation of the opera in New York, which is at present under discussion, will necessarily take place more or less with the help of the schools; and not only will artistic and social reforms, such as have been outlined by the president of the board of directors, be consummated, but perchance moral reforms as well. The American composer, the American performer, the American manager and the American listener will necessarily stand in a better relation to one another for the help of the American music master.

Random Ramblings

A few days ago Sir John Martin Harvey, the eminent English actor, in speaking before the Canadian Club in Montreal, declared that the best league of nations that the British Empire, but that to be complete it needed the United States. He roused his audience by reciting some verses in praise of England, written in answer to the notorious "Hymn of Hate." At the conclusion of the applause, Sir Martin remarked quietly that the best of the point was that the verses were written by an American.

Viscount Cato, in discussing Russo-Japanese relations, makes a distinction between the nation and the government, saying that the nation is greater than any government. This distinction, though important, is not new. Dickens made it in memorable words during a tour of England in the middle of the nineteenth century. On that occasion he said: "My faith in the people who govern is infinitesimal; my faith in the people governed is illimitable."

Perhaps as a placating move to ease the controversy over the restriction of crude rubber exports, with the attending high prices, news dispatches indicate that Europe is rushing tons of cabbages to meet the American shortage. But what significance has mere food when the family automobile lacks a good spare tire?

How much of "modern" slang is newer than other things under the sun? "The higher they fly, the harder they fall," is supposed by many to be fairly recent in origin. Yet Jacob Cats, Dutch writer of the early seventeenth century, anticipated it in the title of his story, "The Higher the Flight, the Lower the Fall."

A glance over the new books issued since 1918 shows that the world has abandoned the "drum and trumpet" history. The history is based on social and political progress, and on achievements in the peaceful arts and crafts—another illustration of the change in the public thought from war to peace.

The American Road Builders' Association convention in Chicago might commercialize further the saying about the world making a path to the door of the builder of the best mousetraps, to read: "Make good roads and the world will drive to your door and buy all you have for sale."

Artificial flowers in new designs and materials are replacing real flowers as gifts in Paris. This puts Shakespeare out of date. A rose by any other name may not smell as sweet, especially if that rose has petals of celluloid and leaves of colored metal lace.

A Hotel in Cork

After the noise of the sea one is surprised by the quiet of the land; after the noise of American towns one is surprised by the quiet and stillness of Cork. One drops one's voice a tone or two, calms one's eyes in the empty, mellow and unassuming streets.

The cobbles are glistening wet with the thin damp of the thawed frost of morning. The tram lines are silver staves set for music, expectant lines taking the light, and waiting for trams with their note or two to pass up and down like iron crotchets and quavers.

The Cork tramcar is narrow and low and a man sitting on top looks unnaturally large, as though he would overturn the vehicle at one of Cork's sudden corners. But this is Sunday and few trams come, one every hour perhaps after the gonging of a church clock, whimpering, moaning, plunging along.

If it were any day but Sunday there would be more people about and more traffic—and animals. The last time I was in Cork its streets were thronged with the snout grunting of pigs, the vox humana note of sheep, and the flank-emptying lowing of brown cows by day.

And by night the dark was shot through with acid little bullet holes. The echoes hopped along the surrounding hills, one shoe sounding like a fusillade, with immense noise and doing next to no damage. No one took much notice. I used to watch the pigs invade the pavements, and one day three sheep forced an entrance into the hotel. Life went grunting, bleating, lowing by on its four legs day after day.

Now Cork nights are hard jet, with a bare sky with wet stars, like raindrops on a pane, glistening; or the sky softened with muffled clouds. The nights are silent save for the church clocks telling the hours in austere monosyllables. And what wind there is channels scantly between the roofs and gutters and falls without direction into the emptied streets.

Nothing has changed. Here is the same cold, carpeted hotel. I recognize the time-honored drafts, the subtle inconveniences: the bells which do not ring or if rung are unanswered; the waterless taps, the skylight that will not shut, the blind that sticks, the middle window that rattles—kindly remembered things which endear the homecoming. There is the Coffee Room—euphemistically so called, for it performs mostly the drab and plod functions of a lounge—with its long ample windows so used to the gray rain falling and the caprice of the Irish sky, that they might crack with surprise if the sun shone for a day on end. The room has smoky lace curtains, and two inevitable, respectable aspidistras, green warders of the hotelness of hotels.

The high narrow passages of the hotel with their melancholy numbered doors, the spare, thinly carpeted passages are cold as vaults, and the rooms are unheated. We are hardly fellows in our old mansions. We are outdoor people. The open air for us, indoors and outdoors. A vast steam heat and cloying, undermining comforts. Honor to blue noses and coal fires.

The room has a coal fire and everyone makes for it. The objectives are the two armchairs near to the fire;

and travelers, commercial and uncommercial, conduct a silent intrigue for possession of them. Night after night the silent scheming goes on, and efforts are made to bribe the "boots" to bring up another scuttle of coal when the trim lady in the "office" is not looking. Every night the fire smokes and colors the acid air of the room. There is a genial ritual of petty, bodily discomfort. The fire is smoking now.

I see no condemnation in all this. To me this is in many respects the perfect hotel. To my European mind the hotel that endeavors to usurp the title of home and aims to be as comfortable as one's home, is an upstart, a parvenu. It surely is the highest and most subtle function of the ideal hotel to make one wish one were at home, to make one long for it, and the hotel in Cork does that. Seeing its chairs one thinks of other chairs. Seeing its fires one thinks of other fires. Away with aggressive, predatory comforts.

The same men are here—rarely does one see a woman—the same red-faced, blue-eyed, tweed-clad men. Their eyes are blue and unanswerable as the sky, there is wind yet in their vivid cheeks. They sit and read newspapers, or read books—Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Plutarch's "Lives," "Les Misérables," three immortals—in this drafty place!

There is little talk; the silence, the cooling quiet of the city blows into the room. Once there was the rapid ejaculatory, uncomprehending man from Kerry, with his speedy brogue, who stood up with his back to the fire one night and, scorching gently, galloped through pages and pages of Shakespeare that he had by heart.

But that was years ago. We now have only a robust and genial clergyman bearded and "of the old school," talking Communism and hunting, and eagerly searching for more crossword puzzles to do.

More coal is brought. The fire smokes. And no one answers the bell.

There is no sudden fall of night in Cork, but the dark flakes impalpably hung down like gray accumulating snow into the streets. An hour ago the sky was wind clean blue, till rain clouds slipped low, loosened into disheveled wisps like an Irish woman's hair, and with the flood of sun haze hallowing and glorifying them. A yellow light dangled its solitary tongue of reflection in the river.

The flat-faced and plaiced houses of damp red, yellow and pink were like mild countenances turned to the light of another world. Low houses in one flat, irregular wall, like a palisade; houses from which blue smoke threaded keenly upward with a votive melancholy. The wet streets glistened with a film of water light, like the light on the bending window panes, a sort of candlelight.

One hears the rattle-scatter of jay cars hitting fire on the cobbles. The odd church towers of Cork look over the hill. One thinks they may one day laugh, or their clock faces may twinkle; or that when their bells ring they may shake down a shower of rain from the rafters of heaven.

The clergyman now wants a fruit in six letters.

Y. S. P.

The Week in New York

NEW YORK

More room on bank checks for those magic, enervating words for which the eye searches is, according to an announcement this week, to be provided in the future at the expense of the relatively less interesting descriptions of those who sponsor them. The myriad other papers, also, on which portions of the world and its goods are banded, are to be reprinted as to size and legend. The banks, the printers and the manufacturers, according to a statement by Frank W. Simmonds, deputy manager of the American Bankers' Association, have risen on the inspiration of the Department of Commerce to acclaim economy and standardization. Ninety-six per cent of all business transactions are settled by bank checks, Mr. Simmonds says, and the thousands of shapes of commercial blanks can be reduced to uniformity at a saving of millions. On March 1, accordingly, the new styles will appear, in common form and with all excesses and trimmings condensed into an allotted space in the left hand corner where they will not detract from the other details, which are, after all, or should be, the really satisfactory advertisement.

China's awakening is at hand, according to two reports that reached here this week, but it is not, apparently, taking the ominous direction predicted. The sleeping giant of the East has at last cocked open an eye, taken a look, and called not for his broadsword and gong, but for more of America's funny "movies." An official invitation to this effect was brought by the director of the Government Bureau of Economic Information in China, Sun Nung Au-yung. Western ideas, he says, are being injected by the screen, and with only eighty theaters supplying the potential audiences of 400,000,000, his Government wishes American capital to build more outlets. Simultaneously but independently, however, an unofficial report came, through Miss Gerve Baronti, an Occidental authoress raised in the Orient, indicating that what attracts the crowds is less the Western ideas, than the rollicking slapstick comedies. That, of course, may lessen the urge of American capital to duty, but it will hardly disturb Mr. Sun's still inviting appeal.

Vocabularies being the multi-faceted prisms through which thought shoots to its myriad subjects, the average professional man today, with the increasingly vast array of knowledge at his command, has it has just been estimated by an expert, acquired a familiarity with words rivaling even that of Shakespeare. The grand pageant of ideas that flowed through Shakespeare's plays and poems, this expert finds, were conveyed in 23,000 words, while today it is not uncommon for many persons to use 25,000. Business men, it appears, need about 10,000, and double that allowance if they go through college. That a good deal can be done with less, however, was uniquely proved by the scholarly Woodrow Wilson, for though in three of his books he used 66,000 different words, when he came to the Presidency, he treated the affairs of the Nation in his first seventy-five speeches, with a bare 7000!

Another refinement in department store technique by which the magnetic force of sales counters can be played on a wider range of customers and keep drawing in currency during the otherwise stilly night, is in operation in the daily assault on the efficient orderliness of the rows on rows of goods has been repulsed and the piles restored to neatness for another day, a second force comes on to fill orders by mail. A special squad of clerks sorts the letters, and shopping is done by proxy for those whom the alluring advertisements have attracted in essence but not in person. For the store it means that the counters pay their own rent during more hours of the day, while for the shopper it means that the work of maneuvering through the busy crowds can be turned over to the dexterous and indefatigable postage stamp.

Justice, ordinarily alleged to be blind, proved itself in a case settled here this week to have not only more than usual endurance but also a long and penetrating sight. A case that began when the will of Manuel Myers was probated in New York in 1798 was finally concluded, and the last allotments from his fortune sent to his two remote heirs in Munich and Bamberg, Bavaria, Germany. When the property passed from the widow to the children in 1832, a suit was begun over the distribution, which took twelve years to settle. After the division, however, it was found that some of the shares were not claimed, and a balance of \$577 was turned over to a trust company to hold. Being still unclaimed in 1879, the balance was turned

over to the city chamberlain, and by him to the state treasurer in 1908. In 1911, an additional \$1045 belonging to the estate was discovered, making the total fund, with interest, \$3088. A local attorney heard of it and located the heirs, who, after a verification of their family tree by an assistant attorney-general on a special trip to Germany, have at this long last established their right to it.

The illusion of colors in autumn leaves, it has now been discovered, is one of nature's bedtime stories. The mechanics of the change from green to russet and yellow as well as the other activities of trees have been studied for the last two years by Messrs. S. G. Hibben and R. L. Zahour, engineers in the illuminating bureau of the Westinghouse Electric Lamp Company, it was announced this week, and the discovery has been made that the change in the foliage comes because the trees go to sleep. Instead of the frost spreading depredation, according to these experiments, the whole tree actually hibernates when the cold weather comes, withdrawing its sap into winter quarters, and taking the opportunity for a nap. As long as the sap is in the leaves, they absorb the sunlight and appear their uniform green; and when the sap withdraws, they reflect more sunlight, which the eye translates to varied colors. Unlike some illusions, nevertheless, even when one knows how this one is done, it is still good.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Who Most Benefits by Tax Reduction?

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Who most benefits by tax reduction? It is neither the large nor the small taxpayer, but the great mass of people—the large taxpayer, the small taxpayer and the non-taxpayer—that is benefited by tax reduction. Tax reduction is a stimulant to industry. It means a lowering of production cost. We must bear in mind that taxation is an important item in cost production that is passed on to the consumer just as much as raw material or labor cost is passed to the consumer by being added to the sale price of an article, which price must be the total cost of production, plus a profit, if the business is paying, or minus a loss when not paying.

In the group of taxpayers, those who occupy salaried positions or derive incomes from sources that guarantee a fixed return receive the greatest direct benefit from tax reduction or tax decrease and have the added benefit of a lowered living cost. Industry modifies its gross return by either decreasing the cost charge for its products in the case of tax reduction, or increasing its cost charge in the case of tax increase.

I hope to make my opinion clear—that all people, as consumers, are benefited by tax reduction, and all industries are stimulated, for it is a well-established theory that a lowering cost brings increased consumption, and, therefore, a demand for greater production.

Competition in all business, other than in the case of monopoly, regulates the price of production to the consumer, and when any industry is abnormally prosperous, it invites competition, so that opposition is sure to come, and in the struggle between the old and new concerns, price adjustment is ultimately made on the basis of a fair return.

Tax reduction is not healthful if made by the sacrifice of needed public improvement, but is healthful when it is derived by efficiency in government that lowers the cost, and there has been and probably will continue the opportunity for tax reduction through greater efficiency in governmental departments and the recession of post-war activities.

So it is the general public that benefits by proper tax reduction.

ROBERT N. STANTFIELD,

United States Senator from Oregon.

Chickadees and Doughnuts

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Now that the snows are come, perhaps those who enjoy feeding the birds will please to remember that the chickadees are real Yankees—they love doughnuts! They will furnish all winter for you as many a "ring" circus as your generosity permits. Just string a doughnut on the clothes line or slip one over the twig of a tree and watch the fun!

Brandon, Vt.

C. W. S.